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## **Southeast Asia Report**

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28 November 1984

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## INDONESIA

Daily Calls on PNG To Help Solve Border Problem (Editorial; KOMPAS, 6 Nov 84).....	1
PNG Border Talks in Jayapura Analyzed (TEMPO, 27 Oct 84).....	3
Jakarta Commander Interviewed on Muslims (Tri Sutrisno Interview; TEMPO, 27 Oct 84).....	5
Jakarta Dailies Comment on Border Incident (Jakarta Domestic Service, 6 Nov 84).....	7
Briefs	
Verification Team Asked To Return	9
Students Urged To Reject OPM	9
Relations With PRC	9
'Nonaligned' Solidarity With UNESCO	10
Trade Talks With PRC Welcomed	10
Delegation to Islamic Conference	10
Submarine Communications Cable	11
Transmigration Program	11
Suharto Receives Ambassador to Australia	11
Information Accord With Tunisia	11
International Telecommunications Meeting	11

## KAMPUCHEA

Clandestine Radios Report Battlefield Activities (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, various dates, Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, various dates).....	12
SRV Airlifts Troops	
Vietnamese Tank Destroyed	

VODK: Vietnamese Use Poison	
VONADK: Vietnamese Use Poision in Pursat	
SRV Tricking Draftees	
4 Villages Liberated	
45 Vietnamese Killed	
8 Villages Liberated	
Prek Suong Office Liberated	
Phum Roka Position Attacked	
Village in Kompong Speu Liberated	
Vietnamese Regiment Attacked 3 Nov	
SRV Battalion Hit in Sisophon	
Attack Near Battambang Town	
Khmer Families Expelled	
Attack on Vat Sdach	
3-4 Nov Attacks on SRV Positions	
Attack on Toek Thla Bridge	
Fruits, Vegetables 'Poisoned'	
Villages Liberated in Kompong Thom	
Vietnamese Using Forced Labor	
 Sihanouk-Led GCDK Delegation Arrives on Official Visit to Beijing (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 30 Sep, 5 Oct 84).....	19
 Report on Arrival Sihanouk, Deng Xiaoping Meeting	
 VODK on Vietnam's Rejection of UN Resolutions (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 12 Nov 84).....	21
 VODK Says World Aware of Soviet Expansionism (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 11 Nov 84).....	23
 VODK Calls for More Pressure on Vietnam (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 10 Nov 84).....	25
 VODK Comments on Vietnamization Policy (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 14 Nov 84).....	28
 Report on Agricultural Developments 5-11 Nov (Kampuchean media, 5-11 Nov 84).....	31
 Briefs	
Amity Chairman Greets Soviet Counterpart	33
Gyorgy Lazar Message	33
Condolences to Ethiopia	33
Agriculture Minister Chairs Meeting	34
New District, Ward Boundaries	34



## MALAYSIA

VOMD on Opposition to Government Tax Policy (Voice of Malayan Democracy, 18 Nov 84).....	35
Prime Minister Discusses New Paramount Ruler (Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service, 16 Nov 84).....	37
Briefs	
No 1-Party Political System	38
Straits Border With Singapore	38

## THAILAND

Paper Blames Government for Rail Strike Events (Editorial; SIAM RAT, 17 Nov 84).....	39
Briefs	
Union Workers Return to Jobs	41

## VIETNAM

### MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Briefs	
Kampuchean Guerrillas in Vietnam	42

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Leaders Send Greetings to Angolan President (VNA, 10 Nov 84).....	43
SRV Delegation Holds Talks in GDR (VNA, 7 Nov 84).....	44
CPV Greeted Colombian Communist Party Congress (VNA, 7 Nov 84).....	45
Miners Rally Supports British Coalminers' Strike (Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Nov 84).....	46
Briefs	
Bulgarian Cultural Delegation Visit	47
Angolan Trade Union Delegation	47
Delegation to Algeria	47
PRC 'Slander' on Thai Incursion	47
PRC Soldiers Cross Border	48
Danish CP Greeted	48

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN on Party Membership Expansion in Hanoi (NHAN DAN, 3 Oct 84).....	49
--	----

### Briefs

Efforts To Implement Plenum Resolution	51
Nam Dinh Party Development	51

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Hanoi Guides Economic Activities in Suburbs (Hanoi Domestic Service, 5 Nov 84).....	52
--	----

Thai Binh Economic Reform Measures Reported (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 3 Oct 84).....	55
---	----

## AGRICULTURE

10-Day Agricultural Review for Early November (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Nov 84).....	56
---	----

Hanoi Armed Forces Help Overcome Flood Effects (Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Nov 84).....	58
--	----

Measures Taken To Overcome Aftermath of Typhoon (Hanoi Domestic Service, 13 Nov 84).....	59
---	----

Localities Urged To Report Losses From Floods (Hanoi Domestic Service, 15 Nov 84).....	61
---	----

Five Provinces Fulfill Grain Procurement Norms (Hanoi Domestic Service, 4 Nov 84).....	62
---	----

NHAN DAN on Short-Term Industrial Crops (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 1 Nov 84).....	63
---	----

Overcoming Typhoon Consequences 'Emergency Task' (Hanoi Domestic Service, 11 Nov 84).....	65
--	----

Ha Son Binh Province Trying To Save Rice Crop (Do Anh; Hanoi Domestic Service, 11 Nov 84).....	67
---	----

### Briefs

Typhoon Casualties in Nghia Binh	69
Hai Hung Waterlogging	69
Mekong Delta Rice Production	70

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Labor Federation Promotes Family Planning (VNA, 6 Nov 84).....	71
---	----

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Briefs	
Patriotic Group Anniversary	73
Gia Lai-Cong Tum Resettlement	73

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities.....	74
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DAILY CALLS ON PNG TO HELP SOLVE BORDER PROBLEM

BK171218 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Indonesia Lodges a Strong Protest to PNG"]

[Text] The Indonesian Government has lodged a strong protest with the Papua New Guinea [PNG] Government over the assault on the members of the Indonesian verification team by Irian Jaya border crossers. This incident took place on Saturday afternoon [3 November] at the Black Water Camp near Vanimo in the PNG. Deputy Government Of Irian Jaya Sugiyono, who was the leader of the verification team, was one of those injured in the assault.

The Indonesian protest is understandable because it was the PNG Government's responsibility to guarantee the safety of the team and smoothness of their verification work. It is true that the PNG Government had provided an assurance on the safety of the team as well as provided a platoon of soldiers for the occasion, but it turned out that all this was not a sufficient precautionary measure. Not only was the Indonesian verification team harassed when it entered the camp, but it was also waylaid when it was trying to escape from the assault.

An agreement has in fact been reached by the two governments to arrange the repatriation of the border crossers in the best possible manner. The Indonesian Government has even given a guarantee on the safety of the border crossers after their repatriation.

Did the PNG Government ever think that the verification team would be confronted with an unfavorable situation at the Black Water Camp? In other words, the PNG Government must have erroneously deduced that the border crossers would receive the team properly because the Indonesian Government had guaranteed their safety. If that is the case, we cannot simply blame the PNG Government. We can only regret the fact that the PNG Government was not alert enough to read the situation resulting in their poor preparations to provide security arrangements for the team at the Black Water Camp.

At the same time, we could also raise the question of possible existence of elements inside the PNG or abroad which deliberately want to inflame the hostile attitude against Indonesia among the border crossers. If these

clements do exist, what are their motives? Do they want to discredit the Indonesian Government in the eyes of the world? Do they want to set the Indonesian Government against the PNG Government? Are they worried that their political and economic interests will be affected by the close ties between the governments of Indonesia and PNG?

The border crossers themselves must have been aware of the existence of those who want to take advantage of the situation by manipulating them. The PNG Government and people should have made more efforts to take part in and develop ASEAN-Pacific cooperation, instead of obstructing it, and the best way to start this is by forging close ties with the nearest ASEAN neighbor country, that is to say Indonesia.

It is difficult to deny that Indonesia has thus far tried to forge close relations with the PNG, and in this connection Indonesia has constantly avoided adopting a "big brother" attitude--an attitude in which one considers himself more developed, wiser, and more knowledgeable. It is noteworthy that Indonesia considers the PNG as a close neighbor and treats it on an equal footing.

Besides, Indonesia has no ambition at all to annex the PNG by using Irian Jaya as a springboard. On the contrary, Irian Jaya's proximity to the PNG is viewed by Indonesia as an excellent means to pave a firm foundation for bilateral cooperation. In this connection, the return of the border crossers to their places of origin in Irian Jaya will be able to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of such a bilateral cooperation.

For this reason, Indonesia seriously hopes that the PNG Government and people will help settle this border crossers problem, because both sides will in the long run suffer the negative consequences should this problem remain unsolved. On the contrary, of both Indonesia and the PNG are not hostile to each other, but on very good terms, both will benefit. The assistance extended by the PNG Government and people to settle the border crossers problem is an important indication on the part of the PNG that it is willing to make friends with Indonesia.

If it turns out that among the border crossers there are those who do not want to return to Irian Jaya, and the PNG Government does not mind accepting them, the Indonesian side will not object to such an arrangement either. However, it is the duty of the PNG Government to prevent them from inflaming a hostile feeling against Indonesia. It is also the duty and responsibility of the PNG Government to prevent the border crossers, currently encamped in 11 camps in PNG territory, from activating any form of opposition against Indonesia.

CSO: 4213/49



## PNG BORDER TALKS IN JAYAPURA ANALYZED

BK111205 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 27 Oct 84 p 18

[Text] After repeated delays in the repatriation plan, scheduled for mid-September, the fate of the Irian Jayan refugees currently encamped on the PNG [Papua New Guinea] is now getting clearer. During the 2-day talks in Jayapura since Wednesday last week [17 October], the delegations of Indonesia and the PNG expressed agreement on the repatriation of refugees to their villages of origin, even though the date was not decided yet. "They are not PNG nationals, they are Indonesia," said the director general of political affairs of the PNG Foreign Affairs Ministry, Alan Oaisa, who led an 8-member delegation to the meeting in Jayapura.

As a preliminary move, the PNG side demanded the repayment of expenses on maintaining the refugees since last February, amount to 600,000 kina or 674 million rupiah. "That amount is reasonable in view of the difficult transportation of the camps," said Irian Jayan Deputy Governor Sugiyono, who is chairman of the Indonesian verification team. He told TEMPO that the PNG demand will surely be discussed at the ministerial meeting because the issue of repaying the expenses is beyond the authority of the verification team. Besides, the PNG also demanded that Indonesia bear all the repatriation expenses, which amounts to about 130,000 kina or 146 million rupiah. Therefore, it is very possible that the funding problem will become an irritant in the upcoming talks, especially with the PNG insistence that Indonesia shoulder all of it.

Another startling issue is the number of refugees. During an earlier meeting held in Port Moresby 20-22 August, the number of refugees was cited as 7,839. However, the PNG then presented a new list stating that their number is 9,879. In spite of this, Indonesia still accepts the number presented by the PNG. Another proposal accepted by the Indonesian verification team is a reduction in the number of refugee camps from 16 to 11.

Another thing agreed by both teams is that the returning refugees will not be allowed to carry back their firearms or sharp weapons. When they crossed the border into PNG, they brought along with them thousands of spears, arrows, axes, and some firearms. "The PNG Government has agreed to confiscate all those weapons," said Suryanto, secretary to the verification team.



Both sides also agreed that the refugees would be returned by land, except those being encamped at the Black Water Camp near Vanimo--most of them are considered to be anti-Indonesia. They would be sent directly to Jayapura by sea. From Jayapura, they will be sent to the villages of origin.

During the talks in Jayapura, the PNG delegation led by Oaisa, who is son-in-law of Silas Papare, a national hero from Serui, Irian Jaya, also approved the visit to be made by the Indonesian verification team on 29 October to 5 November. The verification team to be led by Sugiyono will visit four main camps--Black Water Camp, Kwek Camp, and Green River Camp in the northern sector, and Kumokpin Camp in the southern sector.

During the meeting, the PNG Government also reiterated its full guarantee on the safety of the visiting verification team. According to Suryanto, the PNG side has given its written guarantee and stressed it again and again orally. This confirmation is necessary because last September, five clergymen from Irian Jaya were denied entry into a camp despite the guarantee given by the PNG Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Three Protestant clergymen and two Catholic priests arrived in Vanimo, West Sepik, on 26 September from Irian Jaya after obtaining guarantees from the PNG Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Melanesian Church Council. "We went there just to study their problems," Karel Erari, the secretary to the Irian Jaya chapter of the Indonesian Christian Church, told a TEMPO correspondent. The reason is that in the camps there are no priests who speak Indonesian. However, these clergymen were denied entry into the camp by a group of people who called themselves the "committee" of the Black Water Camp dwellers. Father Dykmans from the Jayapura diocese told TEMPO that these people do not want to be disturbed by anyone from Irian Jaya.

CSO: 4213/48

JAKARTA COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON MUSLIMS

BK081703 Jakarta TEMPO in Ondonesia 27 Oct 84 p 13

[Interview given by Jakarta 5th Military Region Commander Tri Sutrisno to TEMPO reporter Agus Basri—date not given]

[Text; [Agus Basri] What is your real motivation to visit mosques?

[Tri Sutrisno] I am a Muslim and the purpose of my visit to mosques is to show my goodwill and I have been visiting them for a long time. You can call it a kind of dedication so that both sides can complement each other. To serve a position like mine, how can I obtain a good "input" from the public without mixing with them?

[Agus Basri] Why do you only visit big and established mosques?

[Tri Sutrisno] Because the visits to big mosques will more easily affect audiences with wider patterns of thinking in society. Yes, indeed I have plans, God Willing, to visit suburban mosques as well, which have sometimes become the bases of breakaway groups. In the future I shall coordinate my visits with the regional office of the Religious Affairs Department, Muslim theologians, and mosque preachers who are really well-versed in Islam, not with half-baked preachers.

[Agus Basri] What do you mean by half-baked preachers?

[Tri Sutrisno] A half-baked preacher means one who only knows one or two Koranic verses, but then instigates people to become fanatic Muslims. It is this kind of person that abuses religion and religious devotees for the interest of certain groups. Remember the Koranic verse: The destruction of Islam is caused by Muslims themselves.

[Agus Basri] What about those who set the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] against Islam?

[Tri Sutrisno] There has never been disagreement between ABRI and Islam and such a thing should never happen. Our political structure is not divided into groups that oppose each other. Even within ABRI, 90 percent of its professes to be Muslims. It is the Indonesian Communist Party that set ABRI against Islam.

[Agus Basri] What about the ABRI approach toward Muslims?

[Tri Sutrisno] We do not have a special approach toward Islam because ABRI approaches are overall in nature. There are Muslim personnel with ABRI, so there is no special approach toward Islam. ABRI is not an exclusive group, either.

CSO: 4213/48

JAKARTA DAILIES COMMENT ON BORDER INCIDENT

BK080640 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Press review]

[Text] Almost all newspapers published in Jakarta yesterday carried their editorials on the incident in Papua New Guinea [PNG].

The daily ANGKATAN BERSENJATA said that the assault by border crossers on the Indonesian verification team while carrying out their mission there should be given serious attention. The existence of the team was the result of an agreement reached between Indonesia and the PNG, but the PNG Government appeared to be unable to guarantee the safety of the team, which has been decided upon in the agreement.

The daily MERDEKA notes that the border incident is not a small problem. It not only involves [words indistinct], but also a determination to resolve the vital problem to [words indistinct] good-neighborly relations. [Words indistinct] the recurrence of the incident fully lies in PNG's hands.

SINAR HARAPAN reminds all parties that in the long run each action which reflects [words indistinct] will create tension. This is also true of the so-called Free Papua Movement or OPM. The daily said that what we now need to do is to respect the agreement with the PNG Government and seek the best means of neutralizing OPM terrorism. For this purpose, public circles in PNG and in other countries, like Australia, should be aware that the question is not one of fundamental human rights, but neutralizing OPM terrorism. Our main task in Irian Jaya is to implement development programs in the context of seriously practicing Pancasila.

The daily BERITA YUDHA said the PNG Government is trying hard to resolve the incident in the best possible way so as not to give the impression that it is not incapable of resolving the problem, although we know that the PNG is a developing country.

Meanwhile, SUARA KARYA writes that we are willing to handle the repatriation of the border crossers because we are responsible for the fate and behavior

of our citizens. However, the PNG should not forget that it is the PNG itself that insisted that Indonesia arrange the repatriation of the border crosses, but the PNG has met difficulties through its own fault. [words indistinct] does not close the doors for amnesty. However, the PNG itself has [words indistinct] wanting to seek protection. We should remind the PNG that it is fully responsible for the difficulties now prevailing in that country, including the safety of Indonesian citizens who fled the country because of [words indistinct].

The daily KOMPAS said that if the incident cannot be resolved soon, both sides will lose. The readiness of the PNG and its people to help resolve the problem of the border crossers is an important indication that the PNG really wants to be friendly with Indonesia.

CSO: 4213/48

## BRIEFS

**VERIFICATION TEAM ASKED TO RETURN**--In his capacity as chairman of the Indonesian verification team, Irian Jaya Deputy Governor Sugiyono has asked the South verification team led by Merauke regent (Fabias Sethfey) to return to Merauke following a bloody incident in Black Water, PNG, on 3 November 1984. The South verification team is in Kiunga, PNG, to inspect the (Kolokbi) border crossers camp on the southern part of the Indonesian-PNG border. Meanwhile, the assistant governor of Irian Jaya for the 2d Territory, Yakub Habibie, said that the incident affecting the Indonesian verification team in Black Water showed that the PNG Government did not take the security measures it had promised. He called on the central government to immediately take steps to clarify the problem. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84 BK]

**STUDENTS URGED TO REJECT OPM**--The commander of the 4th Maluku-Irian Jaya Defense Territorial Command, Lieutenant General Kaspi Suryadireja, called on university students in Irian Jaya not to be influenced by elements calling themselves the Free Papua Movement or OPM. As educated members of the young generation, students should not be influenced by instigators who could split national unity and cohesion. The commander said this in a lecture to Cendrawasih University students in Jayapura yesterday. He said that students, as a force that could implement national development, should be able to think, hold long-term views, and take part in developing their own region. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 8 Nov 84 BK]

**RELATIONS WITH PRC**--The ANGKATAN BERSENJATA daily comments on Sino-Indonesian relations, especially with regard to the possibility of a normalization of Sino-Indonesian relations. Relations between the two countries have been suspended since 1965. The problem was reviewed by Foreign Minister Mikhtar Kusumaatmaja in his lecture before members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation in Jakarta last Tuesday [6 November]. The daily believes that the restoration of Sino-Indonesian relations now depends on the attitude of China, which continues to support communist subversive activities in Southeast Asian countries. The unchanging Chinese attitude has led in turn to Indonesia's unwillingness to change its attitude, because Indonesia was one of the countries which directly felt the impact of Chinese activities during the 30 September-PKI movement in 1965. Apart from that, Indonesia



also does not see any objective need to immediately restore the frozen relations. In conclusion, the ANGKATAN BERSENJATA editorial says that despite ideas about holding direct talks between Indonesia and China, it is still too early to expect the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Although this is rather heavy burden for China, it is its own responsibility. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 8 Nov 84 BK]

**'NONALIGNED' SOLIDARITY WITH UNESCO**—The Nonaligned Movement member countries have issued a resolution expressing their solidarity with UNESCO and firmly rejecting the threats and pressures directed against the world body. Information Minister Harmoko, in his capacity as chairman of the intergovernmental group for the coordination of information and communication of non-aligned countries, presented the resolution to UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow at UNESCO headquarters in Paris yesterday. The resolution, which was adopted at the conference of the nonaligned countries' information ministers in Jakarta last January, also stressed the need to uphold the universal characteristics of UNESCO. It also expressed its full support and confidence in the UNESCO director general in implementing his programs as was fully stipulated in the mandate given by the members of the world organization. During the occasion, UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow expressed his appreciation for the support given by the nonaligned countries to UNESCO in implementing its programs. He also expressed his willingness to fully assist the nonaligned countries in their efforts to realize a new world information order. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 10 Nov 84 BK]

**TRADE TALKS WITH PRC WELCOMED**—PELITA takes note of the statement by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja before Praliamentary Commission I that the government is considering opening direct trade links with the PRC even though Indonesia has yet to restore diplomatic relations with Beijing. According to the paper, it is time for the proposed trade link to be established, but on the condition that national security is ensured and the trade link operates in line with the national interest. In addition, it should also encourage increased production, intensify and popularize the promotion of Indonesian nonoil-nongas exports, guarantee increased foreign exchange revenue and create employment. It is important that we should always be cautious to ensure that we will not be [words indistinct] again in the future. Trade relations are strictly a matter of trade and differ from diplomatic ties which demand tighter and firmer stipulations. [From the press review] [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 13 Nov 84 BK]

**DELEGATION TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE**—An Indonesian delegation led by Industry Minister Hartarto has left for Istanbul, Turkey, to attend a session of the Islamic Conference Standing Committee scheduled to begin tomorrow [14 November] and to last until 16 November. A press release by the Industry Department today disclosed that the Istanbul session will set up the Islamic Cement Association designed to promote the cement industry in and trade among Islamic Conference members. The association will be officially launched at an Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting in Sana'a, North Yemen, in December. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1000 GMT 13 Nov 84 BK]

**SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS CABLE**--The British Government has provided a \$3,093,000 grant for a submarine cable communications system linking Australia, Indonesia and Singapore. The exchange of notes between the Indonesian and the British governments on the project was signed in Jakarta on 12 November. The submarine cable communications project consists of two parts. One part will connect a 3,634-km link between Perth and Jakarta, and the other a 1,002-km communication link between Jakarta and Singapore. Some 1,380 telephone lines will be installed in each section. The project is expected to be operational by 1986. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 14 Nov 84 BK]

**TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM**--A total of 300 families consisting of 1,510 persons from (Pasing) subdistrict have been resettled in (Korosik) subdistrict on the south coast of Bolaang-Mongondow, where land and housing facilities have been made ready for them by the North Sulawesi regional transmigration office. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 14 Nov 84 BK]

**SUHARTO RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA**--President Suharto received Indonesian Ambassador to Australia Agus Marpaung at his residence on Cendana Street, Jakarta, today. On this occasion, the president gave his directives on stepping up the diplomacy of struggle [diplomasi perjuangan] to maintain good relations and build more bridges between Indonesia and Australia. President Suharto said that as a neighboring country, we must endeavor to maintain good relations with Australia on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Ambassador Marpaung reported to the president the latest situation in Australia which would hold general elections in the next 2 weeks. On the issue of border crossers on the Indonesian-PNG border, Ambassador Marpaung said the Australian Government maintains the attitude that what happens on the border is only an affair between the two neighboring countries. Australia will not interfere. The Australian Government is prepared to give assistance in resolving problems if the two sides ask it to do so. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Nov 84 BK]

**INFORMATION ACCORD WITH TUNISIA**--Indonesia and Tunisia have signed a cooperation agreement in the fields of information and communications. The cooperation agreement, which covers among others, cooperation between the news agencies, radios, and televisions of the two countries, was signed by Information Minister Harmoko and his Tunisian counterpart, Abderrazak Kefi, in Tunis on 14 November. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 15 Nov 84 BK]

**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING**--Telecommunications should become an unseparated part in the development process which could encourage the economic growth and create job opportunities, the chairman of the International Independent Commission for the Worldwide Telecommunications Development, Sir Donal (MacLane), said in Bali on Friday shortly after closing the fifth meeting of the commission. He pointed to the important role played by the International Telecommunications Union in telecommunications development not only in the developing countries but also in the industrialized countries. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Nov 84 BK]

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

SRV Airlifts Troops

BK161152 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Vietnam used 10 C-130 aircraft on 7 November to airlift 1,000 fresh troops to Battambang city airfield. These Vietnamese troops are new soldiers and former students.

Vietnamese Tank Destroyed

BK180332 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Reports from various battlefield]

[Excerpt] On North Sisophon battlefield, on 7 November a Vietnamese T-54 tank moving from Chrouy to Thnal village along Route 68 in Puok District [Battambang Province] was completely burned and destroyed by our mines. All 10 enemy soldiers in the tank were killed. We destroyed a tank, a DK-85 gun, a 12.7-mm machinegun, and all ammunition and material in the tank.

VODK: Vietnamese Use Poison

BK180330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpt] In October, in Kompong Thmar market of Baray District in Kompong Thom Province, the Vietnamese enemy poisoned vegetables and fruits sold in the market. Thirty of our people who bought and consumed these products died, and more are being affected.

VONADK: Vietnamese Use Poison in Pursat

BK170437 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] In early November, the Vietnamese enemy put poison in water sources, village orchards, and foodstuff sold in markets in Bakan District [Pursat Province], killing 10 people in Phteas Rong, Ta Thea, and Ta Lou communes. Fifty cattle in the district were also affected.

Currently, apart from their other activities of arresting and exterminating our people, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified the use of poison by their agents everywhere to exterminate our people in accordance with their genocidal policy. Our people in Bakan District, and throughout the country, are extremely angry with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and are cooperating among themselves to smash the Vietnamese agents so that they cannot use poison to exterminate our people.

#### SRV Tricking Draftees

BK170431 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] In October, in Kompong Chhnang Province, the Vietnamese enemy used a new trick, rounding up our people ostensibly to clear forest and build strategic roads; but upon arriving at the worksites, these people were instead sent to Ponley market, armed, forced to undergo military training, and then paid 1,200 riels [Cambodian currency] each to cover up this tricky drafting of people.

#### 4 Villages Liberated

BK190354 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] On 12 November, our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Thkov in Phnum Srok District, north Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]. After a 20-minute battle, we destroyed and liberated this commune office. We killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a commune expert, and wounded eight others. We destroyed 4 commune office buildings, an AK, an AR-15, a rice stock containing 1,000 sacks of rice, 14 barracks, and some materiel. We seized an AK, an AR-15, a (Mousqueton) rifle, 10 sets of clothing, and some military materiel. We liberated four villages: Kouk Thkov, Khlong Ta Vet, Lbek, and Khleung Kong.

#### 45 Vietnamese Killed

BK190301 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] On 10 November, our guerrillas intercepted a Vietnamese (60 POH) transport ship below Kirivong village on Koh Kong Lau battlefield [Koh Kong Province]. All 45 Vietnamese soldiers in it were killed. We destroyed a boat and 25 sacks of rice, and all weapons and materiel in the boat were lost when the ship went down.



### 8 Villages Liberated

BK150323 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Our guerrillas attacked and totally liberated the Tang Sya commune office, Phnum Srouch District, Kompong Speu Province, on 3 November. We killed a Vietnamese soldier, wounded two others, and destroyed a commune office and some war materiel. We seized two AK's and some war materiel. We liberated eight villages--Phum Krum Paok, Krang Lung, Krang Ta Phe, (Kat Tuk), Prey Mean, Anlung Mlu, Dei Dos, and (Ar Muchtoek).

### Prek Suong Office Liberated

BK150311 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Our guerrillas attacked and totally liberated the Prek Suong commune office along the Sangke River bank on the east Battambang battlefield on the night of 10 November. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed a commune office, three trenches, seven sacks of rice, and some war materiel. We seized 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 hand grenades, and some war materiel. We liberated four villages, namely, Phum O Kambot, Phum O Andeng, Phum Rohal Suong, and Phum Prek Luong.

### Phum Roka Position Attacked

BK150302 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Our forces attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at Phum Roka position on the east Battambang battlefield on the night of 10 November, killing one and killing two. [as received] We seized 4 maps, a compass, 10 rucksacks, 410 military uniforms, 6,000 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel. We totally liberated this position.

### Village in Kompong Speu Liberated

BK150303 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Our forces attacked the Krang Dei Vay commune office located at (Trapeang Kathen) village, Phnum Srouch District, Kompong Speu Province, on 27 October. We killed a Vietnamese commune expert and wounded a Vietnamese soldier. We seized three AK's and an AR-15 and liberated the village.

### Vietnamese Regiment Attacked 3 Nov

BK121013 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] On 3 November, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors gathered a regiment of their forces numbering 600 soldiers from Banteay Chhma and Thnal Dach in an attempt to retake Rundaoh village. We ambushed them at Ta Srei village, north Sisophone battlefield [Battambang Province]. After a 3-hour battle, we killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 25 others, and killed a company commander. We destroyed a DK-82 gun, a 12.7-mm machinegun, two RPD's, five AK's, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized 3 AK's, 5,000 rounds of AK ammunition, and a quantity of military materiel.

The remaining soldiers fled. However, we ambushed them again at (Ta Tuoy) village dan. We killed 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 13 others. We destroyed an 80-mm mortar, a B-40 rocket launcher, four AK's, and a quantity of war materiel.

### SRV Battalion Hit in Sisophon

BK121011 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] On 3 November, the Vietnamese enemy gathered a battalion of their forces from Svay Check, Thmar Puok, and (Pheas) in an attempt to attack us. We ambushed them at Thmei village, Thmar Puok District, north Sisophone battlefield [Battambang Province]. After a 1-hour battle, we killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded seven others. We also destroyed three AK's, two B-41 rocket launchers, and a quantity of materiel. We seized 3 AK's, 400 rounds of ammunition, 8 80-mm mortar shells, and a quantity of war materiel.

### Attack Near Battambang Town

BK100410 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] On the night of 5 November, our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese company position forming the defense network of the Kompong Preah commune office 10 km east of the town of Battambang. After an hour-long battle, we completely liberated this company position. We killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded eight others. We seized 5,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 8 rucksacks, 8 set of clothing, and some military materiel. We liberated three villages: Kompong Preah, O Andong, and Anlung Tra Cha.



### Khmer Families Expelled

BK101119 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
9 Nov 84

["News commentary": "In Svay Rieng Province, the Vietnamese Enemy Expelled our People From Their Homes and Villages"]

[Text] Since September, the Vietnamese enemy have been intensifying the transport of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Svay Rieng Province. Now the Vietnamese have expelled 40 families in Svay Rieng Province and sent them to live in Krakor District, Pursat Province. Those who refuse are imprisoned.

Currently, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy are implementing a Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea by introducing increasing numbers of Vietnamese nationals to settle permanently on Kampuchean territory. This has attracted great attention from world opinion. People have exposed and strongly condemned the Vietnamese for their Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea.

However, despite world condemnation, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have stubbornly continued to implement this policy. The Vietnamese know that militarily they are completely in an impasse, and they cannot annex Kampuchean territory through military means. This is why they are striving to implement this Vietnamization policy to annex Kampuchea territory by other than military means. The entire Kampuchea people, above anything else, love their land, nation, and race. Our Kampuchean people will certainly not let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors annex Kampuchean territory and exterminate the Kampuchean race. Our people pledge to unite and cooperate with the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea to smash the Vietnamese policy in Kampuchea and to chase the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from our Kampuchean territory.

### Attack on Vat Sdach

BK110448 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] On the morning of 5 November, we launched a 2-pronged attack against a Vietnamese company position at Vat Sdach along Stoeng Chas River, east Battambang battlefield [Battambang Province]. The first prong went in from below Vat Sdach; the second attacked from east of Baset village. After an hour-long battle, we completely destroyed and liberated this position. We killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded seven others. We destroyed an RPD machinegun, four AK's, a B-40 rocket launcher, three barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 3,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 B-40 rockets, 5 rucksacks, and some war materiel.

### 3-4 Nov Attacks on SRV Positions

BK110450 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea  
2315 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] At 0530 on 4 November, our guerrillas attacked and liberated a Vietnamese commune office at Tbeng about 12 km from Kompong Thom provincial seat. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed an office building, a Vietnamese expert's house, a barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 2 AR-15's, 5 KD-82 shells, 300 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, a map, and a number of documents. We liberated six villages: Russei Chas, Tbeng, O Ambeng, Trach, Srang, and (Pa-eam).

On the night of 3 November, our guerrillas attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese commune office at Krasang on Kompong Thom battlefield [Kompong Thom Province]. After a 15-minute battle, we killed a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounded two others. We seized a number of documents and some war materiel. We set free 60 people who were forced by the Vietnamese to clear forests.

### Attack on Toek Thla Bridge

BK130724 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] At 2310 on 8 November, our special detachment attacked a Vietnamese position at Toek Thla bridge, Sisophon District, Battambang Province. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated and occupied this position.

We killed 10 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 18 others; destroyed a 130-mm cannon, 5 AK's, an armored carrier, a part of Toek Thla bridge on Route 5, a motorcycle, 7 military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel; and seized 4 AK's, 2 SKS's, 3 gas masks, 5,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 B-40 rockets, a pair of binoculars, and a quantity of military materiel.

### Fruits, Vegetables 'Poisoned'

BK090826 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] In September, the Vietnamese enemy poisoned fruits and vegetables sold at Kompong Thmar market, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province. Thirty persons who bought and ate these fruits and vegetables died. A number of other persons were also affected.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are now ordering their agents to poison cakes, fruits, and vegetables sold in the markets to kill our people in accordance with their genocidal policy. Our people are very angry about this criminal policy. Our brothers and sisters have heightened their vigilance and have

followed the activities of the Vietnamese agents who poison foods. They even killed these agents to defend their own lives, their families, their nation, and race.

#### Villages Liberated in Kompong Thom

BK130715 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at N1 Pich, Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, on 22 October. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed a commune office and a quantity of military materiel, and liberated four villages, N1 Pich, Khmaonh, Prangut, and Kranhung.

#### Vietnamese Using Forced Labor

BK130951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] In October, in Choam Khsan District, Preah Vihear Province, the Vietnamese enemy forced 600 people to plant punji stakes to defend Vietnamese positions. Those who refused were to be accused of opposing the Vietnamese plan and arrested.

Currently, due to vigorous attacks by our Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas [words indistinct] Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroy their war materiel, and cut many of their transport lines, Vietnamese soldiers are facing more difficulties and their morale is very low. Therefore, they have intensified their efforts to round up hundreds or thousands of our people to force them to plant punji stakes to defend Vietnamese positions or to do this or that in a most savage, barbarous manner.

However, our people have absolutely refused to be rounded up by the Vietnamese enemy to plant punji stakes or do this or that like animals. They are determined to unite and to cooperate with our National Army and guerrillas to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all chased out of our Kampuchean territory.

CS0: 4212/15

SIHANOUK-LED CGDK DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO BEIJING

Report on Arrival

BK010516 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
30 Sep 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 September, a CGDK delegation with Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as head, and His Excellency Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, respectively prime minister and DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, as deputy heads, arrived in Beijing from New York for an official visit in China and to attend the PRC's 35th founding anniversary.

Upon arrival at Beijing airport, the DK delegation received a warm welcome from His Excellency Cui Yueli, health minister and chairman of the PRC Government's protocol committee; His Excellency (Liu Suching), Chinese deputy foreign minister; and Shanghai Major Wang Daohan. Ambassadors from ASEAN and other friendly countries accredited to Beijing were also present at the airport to welcome our DK delegation.

Sihanouk, Deng Xiaoping Meeting

BK060602 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
5 Oct 84

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Democratic Kampuchean Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan met and conversed with CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping in Beijing on 2 October.

During this meeting, Deng Xiaoping said that the Kampuchean patriotic coalition would certainly win in its struggle against the Vietnamese aggression when its three parties were united, and no party could dispense with either of the others. He added: China will remain a friend of Kampuchea. We hope that the three resistance forces will work together for eventual victory.

Samdech Norodon Sihanouk said: We are closing our ranks in the present anti-Vietnamese struggle and will continue to do so even after Vietnam pulls all its troops out of Kampuchea. We know that unity is a matter of life and death for us.

Also present at the meeting was Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

CSO: 4212/15



VODK ON VIETNAM'S REJECTION OF UN RESOLUTIONS

BK130548 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
12 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Arrogantly Rejected and Scorned the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] On 30 October, the 30th UN General Assembly session adopted another resolution calling on the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny with no external interference. This resolution was adopted with a majority of 110 votes.

This resolution is the only correct and reasonable way to resolve the Kampuchean problem in order to restore peace and stability in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. However, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not respect and implement this resolution. On 1 November, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors foolishly rejected and scored this UN resolution. On 5 November, between 150 and 200 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea arrogantly and savagely violated the border region in Thailand's Surin Province. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have successively sent more troops, tanks, cannon, and military materiel to Kampuchea. They have intensified the barbarity of their massacre of the Kampuchean people. As the harvest season is approaching, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced our people from all places throughout the country to clear bush for them on the western Kampuchean battlefield to facilitate their offensive in this dry season. Furthermore, they have done this to prohibit our people from harvesting and gathering crops that they planted during the past year. The Vietnamese authorities have sent their nationals and aggressor troops to harvest, gather, and steal our people's crops to feed their aggressor soldiers. This has made our people suffer more from famine so that the Vietnamese can transform Kampuchea into Vietnam in accordance with the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor administration's Vietnamization policy of Kampuchea.

All this clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are savage, barbarous, stubborn, and arrogant. They did not only oppose and scorn the UN resolutions through their papers and statements, but they have scorned these resolutions through concrete acts. This has also clearly shown that



the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not ready to resolve the Kampuchean problem through political means or to resolve the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia as they have propagandized. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have continued their war of aggression and the genocide against the Kampuchean race more vigorously and barbarously so that they will be able to swallow Kampuchea, create their Indochina Federation, and advance further in conformity with their own aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global aggressive and expansionist strategy of their Soviet masters in this region. Thus, all these events clearly indicate that as long as the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors continue to annex Kampuchea, not only Kampuchea--which will continue to suffer--but the Thai border region adjacent to Kampuchea will not be safe, the entire Southeast Asian region will not enjoy peace and stability, and the danger of an expanded war in the region remains permanently and will become more serious with each passing day.

It is therefore necessary for all countries in the region and all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to join hands and more vigorously pressure the Vietnamese in all fields--political, diplomatic, and economic--until they completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from all outside interference in compliance with the past six UN resolutions. Concurrently, it is important that all these countries continue to join hands to assist and support more vigorously the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK so that they can fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more energetically on the battlefield until they can no longer bear it and are forced to respect and implement the UN resolutions.

Peace cannot be restored in Kampuchea and in the Thai border region, peace and stability cannot be reestablished in Southeast Asia, and the danger of an expanded war in this region cannot be eliminated unless all countries in the region and all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world join hands in pressuring the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously in the military, political, diplomatic, and economic fields until the aggressors respect and implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all their aggressor forces unconditionally from Kampuchea and respecting the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny.

CSO: 4212/15

VODK SAYS WORLD AWARE OF SOVIET EXPANSIONISM

BK130943 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
11 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "The World Is Increasingly Aware of the Danger of Soviet Expansionism in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific Region"]

[Text] On 8 November, former NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said in Singapore that the Soviet Union, with bases in Vietnam, is capable of closing important sealanes connecting Asia to Europe and could restrict the freedom of sea traffic in the Pacific Ocean. He added that the Le Duan clique, now in power in Vietnam, has further increased Soviet political and military influence in this region. A few days earlier, on 5 November, the chairman of the Association for the Defense of Australia, (O'Connor), said Soviet long-range bombers based at Cam Ranh, Vietnam, can strike directly against Australia. Admiral Crowe, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, also warned that with bases at Cam Ranh, Soviet long-range bombers and missiles are a threat to Australia.

All this shows that the world--in particular the countries of Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific region--is currently paying great attention to and is worrying about the Soviet presence in this region because over the past few years, the Soviet Union has rapidly strengthened and expanded its military bases in Vietnam. The Soviet naval and air bases at Cam Ranh, Danang, Bien Hoa, Tan Son Nhut, and so on have enabled the Soviet Union to expand and to increase its military activities in this region.

In fact, Soviet submarines, warships, and aircraft are currently carrying out reconnaissance activities and are threatening many countries from Southeast Asia and South Pacific to the Indian Ocean. Moreover, the Soviet Union has provided assistance and support to Vietnam in its war of aggression in Kampuchea, set up the Indochina Federation, and rule over Southeast Asia; on the other hand, once Vietnam has annexed Kampuchea and set up the Indochina Federation, the Soviet Union will use this Indochina Federation as an outpost and a springboard to move toward achieving the goals of its global expansionist strategy in the region.

When Vietnam committed aggression against Kampuchea at the end of 1978, people were not aware of the danger of the Soviet-Vietnamese threat in this region; they thought this problem was one between Vietnam and Kampuchea. However, a year after Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. This startled everyone because the Kampuchean and Afghan issues have the same root cause: These are parts of the Soviet global expansionist strategy in the region aimed at controlling and dominating Southeast Asia, the South China Sea, [words indistinct], the Persian Gulf, and the oil resources of the Middle East.

Therefore, this affects the security and survival of various countries in the region and also the economic and strategic interests--including the transport lines--of the Western European countries, the United States, and Japan. Because Vietnam's war of aggression is part of the Soviet global expansionist strategy in the region, the Soviet Union has made every effort to assist Vietnam, from 2 million U.S. dollars a day to over 8 million a day at present. Despite its own difficulties, the Soviet Union will not easily abandon Vietnam because they share the same strategic interests. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has been strengthening and expanding its bases in Vietnam every year to carry out activities to threaten countries in the region. The Soviet Union is doing all this at a time when Vietnam has not yet annexed Kampuchea. Once Vietnam has succeeded in doing so and has set up the Indochina Federation, the Vietnamese border will be moved to Thailand, while the Soviet Union, with its strengthened position, will move quickly to the south; by then, no force can stop it. This is why countries in the region have expressed concern over the Soviet military bases in Vietnam and over the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea. People clearly realize that if Vietnam is allowed to annex Kampuchea, it will pose a grave danger to the region and the world as well. As Joseph Luns rightly said, the ASEAN countries' rejection of Vietnam's deceitful proposal on the Kampuchean issue is an important contribution not only to regional security but to that of the world as well.

Thus countries in the region and all countries with interests in the region now clearly realize the necessity of continuing to unite in pressuring Vietnam even more to compel it to withdraw unconditionally all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. Along with this, they also see the necessity of continuing to unite and to provide assistance and support to the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, who are fighting the Vietnamese directly on the battlefield, so that they can fight even more vigorously against the Vietnamese because this struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is not only for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race, but is also a struggle against the implementation of an aggressive and expansionist strategy by the Vietnamese and their Soviet masters.

CSO: 4212/15

VODK CALLS FOR MORE PRESSURE ON VIETNAM

BK111025 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
10 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "Sustained Solidarity and Stronger Military, Diplomatic, Political, and Other Pressures Are Needed To Compel Vietnam To Respect International Law, the UN Charter, and Neighboring Countries' Independence, Sovereignty, and Territorial Integrity"]

[Text] On 5 November, between 150 and 200 soldiers of the Vietnamese occupying forces in Kampuchea violated the Thai border areas in Surin Province, penetrating about 2 km inside Thailand. The Thai border patrol put up a stiff resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors, killing 10 and wounding 30 others; the Thai side lost 3 men, 31 wounded, and 6 missing.

The Thai Government has sent a protest note to the United Nations about this incident demanding that Vietnam put an end to this kind of aggression which will provoke even more confrontation. The Thai protest note also requires Vietnam to be responsible for the consequences resulting from its act of aggression. However, on 7 November, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors denied their act of aggression and said Vietnam has the right to pursue Democratic Kampuchean forces.

This is the logic and a pretext of all aggressors and expansionists the world over. The Hanoi Vietnamese in particular are insolent, savage, and most barbarous. They never respect international law, the UN Charter, or neighboring countries' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. They will not hesitate to commit any act, no matter how cheap, savage, or barbarous. Other features of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are their stubbornness, tricky nature, and habit of lying. They never admit their crimes.

The violation against the Thai border area on 5 November was not the first. Vietnam has done this many times before since it attacked and occupied Kampuchea. However, Vietnam has never admitted that it committed this act. Usually, Vietnam denies its act of aggression and tries to find an excuse to justify it. For example, it would say that the border is not clearly marked or that Vietnam has the right to pursue Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, and so on. This is the true nature of the tricky and deceitful Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists.



This logic or pretext has not been used by Vietnam only against Thailand; it has been used against Democratic Kampuchea even before Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to commit aggression and occupy Kampuchea. At that time, Vietnam wanted to annex Kampuchean territory in many provinces adjoining Vietnam, such as Kampot, Takeo, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng. When Democratic Kampuchea protested, Vietnam denied its annexation by using this or that pretext. Where it cannot deny or find an excuse, Vietnam says the border at this or that place is not clearly marked, and so on. The Hanoi Vietnamese used this method right up to the time they sent hundreds of thousands of troops to attack and occupy Kampuchea at the end of 1978. Even then, at first, the Hanoi Vietnamese denied it. However, when the whole world was aware of it and it could not be denied, Vietnam had to admit what it did. But it still tried to justify its act of aggression in Kampuchea by saying that the Vietnamese forces that are committing aggression against Kampuchea are volunteers to liberate the Kampuchean people.

The Vietnamese are now playing the game with Thailand that for almost 6 years they have been playing with Democratic Kampuchea. Furthermore, they have not only denied or tried to find an excuse to justify their successive acts of aggression against the Thai border areas but have even turned to accusing Thailand.

So, the game Vietnam is now playing with Thailand is exactly the same one it used to play with Democratic Kampuchea. This is the true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceitfulness and insolence. And all this at a time when the Vietnamese have not yet annexed Kampuchea and set up the Indochinese Federation, and at a time when they are being bogged down and are at an impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, very isolated in the international arena, and facing all kinds of difficulties in Vietnam.

How much more insolent, arrogant, and barbarous will the Vietnamese become once they have succeeded in annexing Kampuchea and setting up the Indochinese Federation, and then having the advantage in every aspect? There is no doubt that Vietnam will become more insolent; it will not respect any country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, or abide by international law or the UN Charter. Vietnam will quickly push further ahead in accordance with its own regional expansionists strategy and the global expansionist strategy of its Soviet masters in this region in an even more savage and barbarous manner. Therefore, it will stir up this region even more and create more insecurity.

So, with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who are savage and in favor of jungle law, the only way to force Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference in accordance with the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly sessions, is for all countries in the region and the entire international community to continue to put even more political, diplomatic, and other pressures on Vietnam and contribute to the direct struggle of the Kampuchean people on the battlefield which



will force Vietnam to encounter more difficulties until it cannot endure any longer and is compelled to abide by these principles. Only when the Hanoi Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea can Kampuchea recover peace and remain an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country, and can the Thai border area and all of Southeast Asia be peaceful again.

CSO: 4212/15

## WORK COMMENTS ON VIETNAMIZATION POLICY

BK150731 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
14 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Are Intensifying Their Vietnamization Policy in Kampuchea"]

[Text] At present, the world is very concerned at the intensification of the Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. In the resolution of the 39th UN General Assembly session on the Kampuchean problem, there is a clause expressing particular concern about reports that in Kampuchea, foreign troops have changed the demographic situation, that is, the Khmer people are decreasing and Vietnamese nationals, who were sent to Kampuchea, are increasing. Furthermore, various politicians, observers, and papers, who have paid attention to the Kampuchean problem, are alarmed and concerned with the Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea and the increasing number of Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and invade Kampuchea, wanted to swallow in Kampuchea in a short period of time by military means. So far, their war of aggression has lasted for nearly 6 years. Not only they were unable to achieve their criminal goal of swallowing Kampuchea, but the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been vigorously attacked by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have encountered many difficulties. Moreover, they are bogged down and are sliding toward the final defeat. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have clearly realized that they cannot achieve their criminal goal of swallowing Kampuchea through military means. In parallel with their military attacks, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to implement and intensify their Vietnamization policy in order to achieve their criminal ambitions to swallow Kampuchea through other means. What are the means that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used to implement their Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea?

First, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent many more Vietnamese nationals from Vietnam to settle permanently in Kampuchea. At present,

there are over 600,000 Vietnamese nationals in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have brought in their nationals and settled them everywhere, in particular in the border regions adjacent to Vietnam in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, Kandal, Takeo, and Kampot provinces. Furthermore, these Vietnamese nationals have settled in rich areas such as the regions along the Mekong, the Bassac, and the Tonle Sap rivers, as well as in areas around the Tonle Sap lake. They have settled in provincial seats, towns, and even in Phnom Penh. These Vietnamese nationals are not normal immigrants. Most of them have had military training and are armed. They are organized in groups to cooperate with the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea to oppress and rob the Kampuchean people. When bringing in their nationals from Vietnam to Kampuchea, Vietnamese soldiers force our Kampuchean people to leave their houses and villages. They plunder the houses, rice fields, farmlands, crops, and cattle of our Kampuchean people for the Vietnamese nationals. Our Khmer people, who are the owners of the country, are forced by the Vietnamese enemy to settle in arid areas. Our people do not have the means to plant crops in these areas, have no shelter and live miserably. Our people have suffered greatly from famine and illness.

In fact, from September to November, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have transported many more of their nationals to settle in Svay Rieng Province. At present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors force many families of our people to leave Svay Rieng Province and settle in Pursat Province. The Vietnamese aggressors imprison anyone who does not want to leave his home. On 7 October, the Vietnamese enemy transported three boatloads of their nationals from Vietnam to settle in Stung Treng Province.

Second, in parallel with the transportation of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced male and female Khmer youths to take Vietnamese husbands or wives so that their children become Vietnamese. Moreover, they have forced our Kampuchean children, male and female youths, and people to study and speak Vietnamese and to live with Vietnamese traditions. Concurrently, they have forced the Kampuchean people not to perform ceremonies in conformity with Khmer traditions. They have made very effort to destroy our Kampuchean culture, literature, and tradition.

Third, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to implement their Vietnamization policy in the field of state power. They have intensified the arrest and killing of employees of the Khmer state power at all levels whom they have forced to serve them. The Vietnamese aggressors have replaced these Khmer employees with their own nationals.

Fourth, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have provided Khmer identity cards to their nationals whom they transported from Vietnam to settle in Kampuchea so that they can pretend to be Khmer people. In the future, if the Vietnamese are defeated and all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea and when Kampuchea prepares for the elections, these Vietnamese nationals will claim the right to vote.

By implementing their Vietnamization policy through these above-mentioned means, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors hope that within a determined period of time they will change the demographic situation of our Kampuchea people, that is the Vietnamese nationals whom they have successively sent to settle in Kampuchea will increase until they become the majority and our Khmer people, who have been killed by them with all their means including famine and chemical weapons, will decrease until they become a minority. At that time, the Vietnamese will swallow the Kampuchea territory, people, nation, and race as they did with Kampuchea Kraom [the southern part of present day Vietnam which belonged to the Kingdom of Cambodia] in the past.

Therefore, this Vietnamization policy is a big danger for the Kampuchean nation and race. The Kampuchean people would like to appeal to all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries in the world to increase their voices to denouncing and more vigorously condemning the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people would also like to appeal to these countries to take efficient measures to check this Vietnamization policy.

The best and the most efficient measure is to force the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are determined to continue their struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until the aggressors are forced to withdraw completely from Kampuchean territory in compliance with the six UN resolutions so as to safeguard the Kampuchean nation and race.

CSO: 4212/15

## REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 5-11 NOV

BK130356 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 5-11 November:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1114 GMT on 8 November reports that by the beginning of October peasants in S'ang District of Kandal Province had covered 7,550 hectares with rice and 2,461 hectares with subsidiary food crops, but nearly half of the total area under crops were destroyed by floods. In preparation for this dry season, the agriculture service provided the people with 72 metric tons of fertilizer, 270 litres of insecticide, and 500 kg of rat-killer.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1114 GMT on 8 November reports that by mid-October, peasants at O Reang Euv District had brought in 507 hectares of short-term rice with an average output of over 1 metric ton per hectare and gathered 880 hectares of subsidiary food crops. In the monsoon rice cropping which has just ended, they transplanted rice on 9,300 hectares and put 1,860 hectares under subsidiary food crops and 174 others under industrial crops. SPK in French at 1110 GMT on 11 November reports that by the end of October, peasants in Tbong Khmum District had transplanted 125 hectares of rice out of the 450 hectares planned for this dry season. During this year's rainy season, they planted over 17,400 hectares of rice or 90 percent of the annual plan. They also planted almost 3,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 9 November reports that during the past 9 months, peasants in the province transplanted rice on land which is equal to 56 percent of the rainy season rice growing plan and planted thousands of hectares of industrial and subsidiary food crops. SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 11 November reports that peasants in the province have harvested 1,500 hectares of short-term rice with a per-hectare output of 3 metric tons for the IR-36 rice variety and 1.8 metric tons for local strains. In the just-ended rainy season, peasants put 95,000 hectares under rice, representing only 73 percent of the plan, as a result of unfavorable weather. SPK in French at 1110 GMT on 11 November reports that peasants in Baray District have begun to harvest the 1,200 hectares of short-term rice planted in the main rice growing season. During this rainy season, peasants



in the district planted a total of 2,500 hectares of various types of rice. SPK English at 1114 GMT on 8 November adds that in the first 9 months of this year, peasants in the province sold to the state 194 metric tons of beans, 104 metric tons of palm sugar, 66 metric tons of lotus seed, 65 metric tons of pine resin, 9 metric tons of sesame, and 2 metric tons of honey. SPK French at 0406 GMT on 8 November reports that by the end of September, peasants in the province harvested 1,500 hectares of rice out of the 95,000 hectares planted during rainy season. Aside from harvesting, peasants are tending the 6,655 hectares of rice damaged by floods.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK French at 1110 GMT on 11 November reports that during the first 3 quarters of this year, peasants in the province sold to the state 9,000 metric tons of paddy, 1,200 metric tons of lotus seeds, more than 32 metric tons of beans, 11 metric tons of cashew nut, more than 26 metric tons of palm sugar, and more than 32 metric tons of pigs.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 9 November reports that by the end of October, peasants in Bakan District had planted 26,000 hectares of rainy season rice, including over 4,000 hectares of intensive rice. They also planted over 400 hectares of subsidiary food crops and raised tens of thousands of pigs. SPK English at 1102 GMT on 11 November reports that in the rainy season, peasants in the province put 51,000 hectares under rice and 1,700 hectares under subsidiary food crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 9 November adds that by early November, peasants in Kandieng District had transplanted over 5,900 hectares of rice of all types and broadcast 500 hectares of rice. The radio at 0430 GMT on 11 November says that by the end of October, peasants in Phnum Kravanh District had transplanted 6,000 hectares of rice and planted thousands of hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kampot Province: SPK English at 1109 GMT on 6 November reports that by the end of October, peasants in the province had reaped over 10,300 hectares of short-term paddy despite unfavorable weather. The area included more than 6,100 hectares of short-term rice which yielded an average output of 1 metric ton per hectare. They brought in 3,900 hectares of local strains on an intensive farming area with almost 2 metric tons per hectare and 316 hectares of high-yielding IR-36 with 4 metric tons per hectare. Meanwhile, the peasants fulfilled the plan of growing 95,900 hectares of rice and thousands of hectares of industrial and subsidiary crops. The radio at 0430 GMT on 9 November reports that in October, veterinary teams in the province vaccinated over 16,000 oxen and over 2,000 buffalo against various diseases.

Takeo Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 7 November reports that so far, peasants in Treang District have transplanted over 20,000 hectares of various types of rice.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 8 November reports that despite drought, peasants in Kompong Rou District transplanted more than 8,000 hectares of rice, broadcast over 1,000 hectares of floating and ordinary rice seeds, and collected over 7,000 metric tons of organic fertilizer. The radio at 0430 GMT on 11 November reports that so far, peasants in Svay Teap District have transplanted over 6,900 hectares of all types of rainy season rice and planted 150 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

CSO: 4212/15

## BRIEFS

**AMITY CHAIRMAN GREETES SOVIET COUNTERPART**—Comrade Yos Por, chairman of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association, has sent a greetings message to female Comrade Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Union's Great October Socialist Revolution. The message says, among other things: Encouraged by the Soviet Union's Great October Socialist Revolution, many countries in the world, including my country, have put a permanent end to the oppressor class' oppressive regime and opened a new, sound and genuine era of socialist society in accordance with genuine Marxism-Leninism. It is in this spirit that our people and the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association have joyfully celebrated the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Once again, I extend best wishes to you and all the comrades in the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries as well as all the fraternal Soviet people. May all of you enjoy good health, great strength, wisdom, and greater victories. May Kampuchean-Soviet friendship and cooperation develop forever. [Text] [BK080552 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84 BK]

**GYORGY LAZAR MESSAGE**—Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the RPK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message said, among other things: I sincerely thank you for your greetings on the occasion of my birthday. I assure you that I will make every effort to strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation between our two countries in all aspects. I wish you greater success in carrying out your tasks for the development of your country. May you enjoy good health and happiness. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Nov 84 BK]

**CONDOLENCES TO ETHIOPIA**—Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently sent a message to Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, secretary of the party of the working people of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Ethiopian Council of Ministers, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, in order to condole the people of Socialist Ethiopia who have suffered from severe drought. The message noted, among other things: Having heard the grievous news that severe drought has threatened Socialist Ethiopia and caused great famine to millions of Ethiopians—a disaster unprecedented in the history of the east African people—I our like to extend, through you, most grievous sympathy to the Ethiopian people who face this severe natural disaster. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 84 BK]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CHAIRS MEETING--Phnom Penh, 6 Nov (SPK)--The Agriculture Ministry recently held a recapitulative meeting in Phnom Penh to review the agricultural production of the past rainy season and to set new tasks for the coming dry season. Speaking on the occasion, Kampuchean Minister Kong Sam-ol pointed out that because of drought and floods, the cultivated area throughout the country during this year's rainy season was only 1.2 million hectares of rice and 405,270 hectares of industrial and subsidiary crops, or 64 percent and 63.78 percent respectively of the plan. The meeting agreed to promote this dry season's agricultural production by paying special attention to repairing waterworks, getting rid of caterpillars, and using chemical fertilizers.... It set the target for this dry seasons's cultivation at 190,000 hectares of rice and 101,800 hectares of industrial and subsidiary crops. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 6 Nov 84 BK]

NEW DISTRICT, WARD BOUNDARIES--Phnom Penh, 14 Nov (SPK)--The Council of Ministers of Kampuchea has just decided on the reorganization of some administrative units in Takeo and Kampot provinces and in Phnom Penh city. According to the decision, six communes of Prey Kabbas District, Takeo Province, will form a new district named Angkor Borei and a new district named Dang Tong will also be set up in Kampot Province and will be made up of 10 communes. As for Phnom Penh city, it will be divided into four internal wards and two suburban districts: namely, Don Penh, Chanka Mon, 7 January, and Tuol Kouk wards and Russei Kev and Meanchey districts. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 14 Nov 84 BK]

CSO: 4219/9

VOMD ON OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT TAX POLICY

BK181532 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 18 Nov 84

["News report": "Industrial and Commercial Circles and People's Organizations Are Dissatisfied with Financial and Taxation Policies"]

[Excerpts] A dialogue took place at the Finance Ministry from 13 to 17 August between the industrial and commercial circles and peoples organizations in the peninsula and the finance minister on the Kuala Lumpur government's 1985 state budget. The number of people's organizations attending the dialogue was 50; 14 less than that of last year.

It is useful for us to compare demands by the industrial and commercial circles and people's organizations in the dialogue with the 1985 state budget that was recently put forward by the finance minister in parliament. A conspicuous mark in the dialogue on the 1985 state budget was that the new finance minister, who has become a big millionaire by engaging in land and shares dealings, was impatient with the logical demands put forward by the industrial and commercial circles and people's organizations that the government change the taxation system and alleviate the debt burden.

Speaking at the closign of the dialogue on the 1985 state budget, Minister Daim Zainuddin, who possesses properties amounting to 600 million ringgit, told lies about cooperation between the private sector and the government. He said that the private sector should not merely know how to demand that the government reduce taxes and give various subsidies. He even complained that several organizations only asked the government to abolish taxes but did not come up with viewpoints to improve the government's financial situation. In his speech at the end of the dialogue, the new finance minister instead criticized the private sector for not coordinating its activities and asked it to reduce its dependence on the government in the future, to concentrate on increasing production and skills, and to strengthen the competitiveness of its products on the international market.

Representatives of the participating industrial and commercial circles were generally of the opinion that such a dialogue has become common practice and cannot overcome the real difficulties.



Indeed, the Mahathir regime is debt-ridden and plunging into a financial crisis difficult to resolve. On the other hand, the finance minister never had problems when he was engaged in land and share dealings. How is it possible for him to show interest in the people who demand a tax reduction?

Like those of last year, the recent memorandums presented by the industrial and commercial circles and people's organizations primarily demand an alleviation of the debt burden and simplification of the complex taxation system. The organizations pressing these demands include the Malaysian Tin Mining Association, the Malaysian Rubber Producers' Council, the Malaysian Cooking Oil Producers' Association, the Malaysian General Accountancy Institute, the Malaysian Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Malaysian Trade Union Congress [MTUC], the Consumers' Association, and others. They demanded a reduction or abolition of sales tax, development tax, income tax, service tax, rubber export tax, road tax, and others.

The MTUC proposed that individual income tax be increased from 4,000 ringgit to 6,000 ringgit and for a spouse from 2,000 ringgit to 3,000 ringgit. A similar proposal was put forward by the Congress of Employee Unions in Public Administration Civil Service. In its proposal, MTUC also proposed that a national housing registration body be set up to oversee the ownership of low-cost houses.

One of the demands of the Malaysian Rubber Producers' Association calls for a review of the taxation system applied to small-holders in order to avoid difficulties in withdrawing their investment funds.

In its proposals on which groups should enjoy a tax rebate, the Malaysian General Accountancy Institute pointed out that Malaysia has one of the highest tax rates for companies and individuals in the ASEAN region.

Rice dealers called for a streamlining of the price of rice and prevention of rice transaction in the black market. In its memorandum, the Rice Dealers' Association demanded that the government lower the price of sugar by at least 10 cents a kilogram in view of a current fall in the price of raw sugar on the international market.

CSO: 4213/50



PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW PARAMOUNT RULER

BK161508 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] All circles in the country should give priority to the national interests and to further strengthening unity to make Malaysia more secure, prosperous, united, and dignified. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said that Malaysia is making earnest efforts toward this goal. The people must not be careless about the threats of factions and elements which are deliberately trying to (?shake) their determination and efforts to achieve the goal. The prime minister added that the goal is becoming more complicated in a multiracial society practicing the democratic system because of factions that are deliberately using political, religious, and racial issues for their own interests. In facing such a challenge, the state needs the unequivocal loyalty of the people. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said this in his proposed message of congratulations and pledge of loyalty to his majesty the paramount ruler at the House of Representatives today. The House of Representatives later approved it unanimously.

The prime minister expressed confidence that the government and people will gain increasing benefits from the reign of a paramount ruler who is educated and experienced and who always gives earnest attention to the well-being of the people and national progress. He said that his majesty's installation yesterday was a historic event in the system of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy practiced in the country. He added his hope that Malaysia will be more secure, prosperous, and united during the term of his majesty's rule.

CSO: 4213/50

## BRIEFS

NO 1-PARTY POLITICAL SYSTEM--The government has no plans to turn the country into a 1-party state. The system of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarch should not be changed as it is accepted by all the people. Speaking at the House of Representatives, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Khalil Yaakob said that the present system provides the people with the opportunity to express their views through general elections and parliament. The government's open attitude enables anyone to make comments and offer his viewpoint on any government action so long as they are constructive and do not threaten the country's security. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 16 Nov 84 BK]

STRAITS BORDER WITH SINGAPORE--The minister of land and regional development, Datuk Sri Adib Adam, has said that Malaysia is prepared to accept the middle-line principle of in determining the country's boundary with Singapore in the Straits. However, its implementation will depend on Singapore's acceptance of it. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 16 Nov 84 BK]

CSO: 4213/50

PAPER BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR RAIL STRIKE EVENTS

BK181114 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 Nov 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The Past Lesson"]

[Text] The railroad workers' strike has finally ended after several days of tension, with fears that it would lead to political troubles due to the fact that some of the workers' demands had political overtones. The house communications commission achieved unexpected success in its arbitration performance, making political history of sorts by demonstrating that parliament played a major role in the country's affairs and that it was not a mere rubber stamp.

The compromise which ended the strike reflects the existence of a balance of power in the democratic system in which opportunities are provided for every side to participate directly in solving problems. Our observation is that the railway authority administration--the government in short--fueled the strike. The prime minister stayed distant from the strike, which is not right, and as head of government he should have said something in order to avert the suspension of rail service. Every side would have listened to his views in light of his personality. The prime minister entrusted the minister concerned to solve the problem, but the minister's aggressive words exacerbated the situation. It was fortunate that the minister's words did not escalate the situation to the extent that blood spilled.

The State Railway Workers Union may feel that it came out of the situation victorious. However, it should realize that due to the latent political nature of the event, an erroneous decision on the part of the government could have resulted in bloodshed which would be followed by a coup. Therefore, the government must keep an eye on whoever harbored ulterior motives and used the strikers to incite confusion because it is certain that such people will not stop there.

As for the reformists, who sought an administrative system which they think is better, their stand may risk violence. They could care less because they were just planners and used workers as their tools. There were opportunists as well who sought to use political opportunities to come to power. Such activities have occurred many times in the past and will occur again. While one side would seek a monopoly of administrative power and other interests

by using national stability and security as a pretext for its action, the other side would demand social justice for the benefit of its followers. In short, both sides serve each other. In such a situation, confusion is certain to arise if the government lacks decisiveness.

In the railroad workers' strike and suspension of train service, the government showed weakness and disunity in solving the problem which is evident by the action of the railway authority administrator on up. It was fortunate that the house communications commission successfully brought the strike to an end, which showed that those concerned still had respect for rules of society. The commission's success heightens the value of the parliamentary institution, and it shows that we can truly rely on our democratic system.

CSO: 4207/46

BRIEFS

UNION WORKERS RETURN TO JOBS--President of the State Railway Labor Union Ahmad Khamthetthong made the following announcement to the workers: [Begin Ahmad recording] The strike called on 8 November to have the State Railway Authority respect the ruling by the arbitration committee has now ended as an agreement has been reached between the seven representatives and advisers of the labor union and the state railway authorities. This is what the chairman of the Communications Committee of the House of Representatives had told you. On behalf of the representatives of the State Railway Labor Union, I would like to announce to all railway workers that the agreement has been reached and that workers should resume their work as usual from now. [End recording] [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Nov 84 BK]

CSO: 4207/46



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS IN VIETNAM—On 16 September, guerrillas on the highland in central Vietnam attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese at (O Clo), killing one and wounding another. On 20 September, the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese at (Peam O Tung Ku), killing one. On 26 September, the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese at (O Vinh), killing one and seizing an AK. On 29 September, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese in an area west of (O Ang Gia), killing one and wounding two. In sum, in these 4 days, the guerrillas inflicted seven casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield and seized a weapon. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Nov 84 BK]

CSO: 4212/14

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

BK101610 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)—Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a message of greetings to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is also the president of the MPLA—Party of Labour, on the ninth anniversary of his country's proclamation of independence.

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

Over recent years, the Angolan people and their armed forces under the leadership of the MPLA headed by you, have bravely struggle against all schemes and acts of aggression of the South African racists backed and abetted by imperialism, especially their recent perfidious moves and acts of sabotage, and have gained great successes in their national construction and defence.

These great achievements, coupled with Angola's positive foreign policy, have helped constantly raise the prestige of the People's Republic of Angola in Africa, in the Nonaligned Movement and the world over.

We take this opportunity to reaffirm the militant solidarity and strong support of the Communist Party, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of Vietnam for the Angolan revolution. We also wish the fraternal Angolan people new and still greater achievements.

May the militant solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and our two countries be constantly strengthened.

CSO: 4200/160

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### SRV DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN GDR

OW071823 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 7--The German Democratic Republic will continue to support Vietnam's efforts to rapidly develop its economy and increase its participation in international labour distribution. The support was expressed by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, on November 5 during talks with a visiting Vietnamese delegation led by I. Ngong Niet Dam, member of the State Council and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Committee of Derlak Province.

At the talks, the two sides discussed the implementation of the agreements on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the food industry between the two countries.

The two sides stressed that the results recorded so far are effective contributions to the implementation of the Vietnam-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation and of other agreements.

Dr Weiss reaffirmed the G.D.R.'s solidarity with the Vietnamese people and declared:

"Implementing the resolutions of the summit conference on economy of the member-countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the council's 39th session, the G.D.R. will continue to support Vietnam's efforts aimed at rapidly developing its national economy and increasing its participation in international socialist labour distribution."

Present at the talks were Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of Area-Controlled Industry and Food Industry, and Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Hoai Nam.

Earlier, the delegation had met with Hans Reichelt, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, and Dr Herbert Krolkowski, first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

CSO: 4200/146

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV GREETES COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW072035 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 7--The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPVCC) has extended its warm greetings to the 14th congress of the Colombia Communist Party (C.C.P.).

It expressed its belief that the C.C.P.'s congress "will constitute an important contribution to strengthening the solidarity among the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces, accelerating the process of democratization in Colombia" and to "the Latin American and Caribbean peoples' common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

"On this occasion," the CPVCC said, "we sincerely thank the Communist Party and people of Colombia for their whole-hearted support to the Vietnamese people's past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation as well as the national construction and defence at present.

"May your congress be crowned with success.

"May the friendship and solidarity between our two parties and peoples be constantly consolidated and developed."

CS0: 4200/146

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MINERS RALLY SUPPORTS BRITISH COALMINERS' STRIKE

BK171646 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Some 9,000 cadres and workers representing 80,000 coalminers of Quang Ninh and the Vietnamese coalmining sector staged a mass rally at the Vang Danh and Ha Tu coal mines belonging to the Uong Bi and Hon Gai coalmining corporations on the afternoon of 15 and 16 November to express the firm support of the cadres and workers of the Vietnamese coalmining sector for the British coalminers' 8-month-old strike against a decision by the Thatcher government and the coal mines' owners to close down 20 coal mines and lay off 20,000 workers.

After the opening speech delivered by Comrade (Nguyen Van Long), director of the Vang Danh coal mine, Comrade (Nguyen Quang Long), secretary of the Hon Gai Coal Mine Trade Union spoke. He said: The Vietnamese coal miners resolutely and totally support the British coalminers. They have always followed up the British coalminers' undaunted strike with deep sympathy.

The rally adopted a resolution supporting the British coalminers' demands that the Thatcher government put an immediate end to all acts of persecution and terror against the coalminers and that it immediately release all arrested coalminers. The rally also called for the launching of an emulation drive to attain the highest output in order to show stronger support for the British coalminers.

CSO: 4209/68



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

**BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION VISIT**--Hanoi, 10 Nov (VNA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture led by its vice-chairman Milel Marinov has paid a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture. It had working sessions with a delegation of the host ministry led by Vice Minister Hong Quoc Chin. The two sides briefed each other on the cultural development of their respective countries and reviewed the Vietnam-Bulgaria cooperation on culture, photography and publication. Also discussed were measures to promote the future cooperation plan between the two countries. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the already-achieved results and at the preparation for Bulgaria's cultural days scheduled to be held in Vietnam in early December. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 10 Nov 84 BK]

**ANGOLAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION**--Hanoi, 19 Nov (VNA)--A delegation of the Angolan Trade Union Confederation [ATUC] led by Alfredo, member of the council and secretary member of the ATUC, has paid a friendly visit to Vietnam to study its experience in the propaganda, education, art and physical culture work. While here the delegation was cordially received by Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice president and secretary general of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions. It visited a number of production establishments in Hanoi and Haiphong port city. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 10 Nov 84 OW]

**DELEGATION TO ALGERIA**--A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of higher and vocational education, visited Algeria from 28 October to 3 November. During its stay, the delegation attended activities marking Algeria's national day and was received by President Chadli Bendjedid. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 4 Nov 84 BK]

**PRC 'SLANDER' ON THAI INCURSION**--On 8 November, Radio Beijing used a RENMIN RIBAO commentary, concocting the story of an incursion into Thailand's Surin Province by a Vietnamese volunteer army unit, to hurl slanders against Vietnam. On the same day, XINHUA cited a statement by General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, on the Thai troops' activities on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Radio Beijing's report asserted that General Kamlang-ek had ordered the use of artillery and tanks to encroach on Kampuchea's territorial sovereignty. While commending and intentionally encouraging General Kamlang-ek's aggressiveness, Beijing revealed itself as a deceiver and also unmasked the rightist aggressors in Bangkok, its followers. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 84 OW]

PRC SOLDIERS CROSS BORDER--At 0200 on 9 November 1984, a group of Chinese soldiers, taking advantage of the darkness and hilly terrain, crossed the border and intruded about 800 meters into (Phouc Lo) village, in Cao Loc District of Lang Son Province. Not giving the enemy time to commit crimes, our border guards and local militiamen quickly detected the enemy and launched a coordinated attack to punish them, killing 15 enemy soldiers and capturing 2 others. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Nov 84 BK]

DANISH CP GREETED--Hanoi, VNA, Nov 8--The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPVCC) has sent a message of greetings to the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee (CPDCC) on its 65th founding anniversary. The message says: "The CPV highly values the great successes gained by the communists and the peace and democratic forces in Denmark during the recent historical stage. We would like to express the Vietnamese communists' and people's solidarity with and support for the Communist Party and the peace and democratic forces of Denmark in their struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. May the friendship between our two parties and two peoples be further consolidated and developed." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0817 GMT 9 Nov 84]

CSO: 4200/146

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### NHAN DAN ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP EXPANSION IN HANOI

BK110500 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Since early this year, the basic party organizations in Hanoi have admitted more than 1,800 new party members, many more than in the same period last year. Of the newly admitted party members, almost 30 percent are workers directly engaged in production at the various enterprises and worksites; over 52 percent are youths; and over 28 percent are women. The number of new party members who are teachers at kindergartens and primary and secondary general education schools has increased over last year.

The party organizations in Dong Anh, Phuc Tho, and Gia Lam districts and Hai Ba Trung, Ba Dinh, and other precincts are noted for the large numbers of newly admitted party members. Many village party organizations in Dong Anh District have systematized the expansion of party membership, with attention given to quality. The party organizations of the Mua Dong Textile Mill, Tools Factory No 1, Tailoring Enterprise No 10, Postal Equipment Factory, 19 May Sugar Mill, and other units have expanded party membership satisfactorily. The party organization of the municipal public security sector has admitted dozens of outstanding people's public security combatants who proved themselves in the emulation drive "to study and thoroughly understand beloved Uncle Ho's six teachings." The party organizations of the distribution and circulation, grain and food, general merchandise, and public catering sectors have discovered, fostered, and admitted dozens of new party members who are noted for their positive efforts to struggle against negative phenomena, improve work operations, and serve the people. However, the expansion of party membership has been uneven. Only slow progress has been made by the small industry and handicrafts sector in this regard; and in many places, appropriate attention has not been given to extending party membership to workers with many years of service.

On the occasion of the 75th birthday of Comrade Hoang Van Thu (4 November 1909-4 November 1984), the party committee of Lang Son Province has launched a drive to improve the quality of party members and admit new party members of the class named after Hoang Van Thu.

The various party organizations have arranged for party members to study Comrade Hoang Van Thu's examples of "total loyalty to the country, total filial respect for the people, and steadfastness and indomitability in the face of the enemy;" and improved the activities conducted by party chapters to increase the militant strength of basic party units. On this occasion, the provincial and district party committees have consolidated the contingent of key cadres and cadres in charge of technical and managerial work at production and business establishments. The party organizations of border districts such as Trang Dinh, Van Lang, Coa Loc, Loc Binh, and Dinh Lap have reinforced basic units with many experienced and capable cadres and resolutely expelled degenerate and degraded elements from the party in order to purify and strengthen party units.

All basic party organizations are actively grooming outstanding persons for party membership while furnishing the required procedures to ensure that the drive to admit this new class of party members will be a success.

CSO: 4209/68

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

**EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT PLENUM RESOLUTION**--Implementing the resolution of the CPV Central Committee's Sixth Plenum, various cities, provinces, and special zones have concentrated on carrying out many key projects such as reorganizing production, improving management of grassroots-level organizations, resolving a number of urgent problems arising in distribution and circulation, enhancing management over the market, and further stabilizing the livelihood of workers, civil servants, troops, and laboring people. It is worth noting that all localities are carrying out intensively the transformation of the privately-run trade sector, expanding the socialist trade sector, and exercising control over the market, trying to secure sources of goods, especially grain and other agricultural, marine, industrial, and handicraft products. They are also trying to control the flow of money. Hanoi has made much progress in ensuring the supply of nine kinds of commodities to workers and civil servants. It has made initial efforts to control the tobacco market, has punished a number of smugglers, and has gone ahead with using various forms to control the food catering sector. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 84 BK]

**NAM DINH PARTY DEVELOPMENT**--The party committee of Nam Dinh City, Ha Nam Ninh Province, recently met to review party development during the past 5 years and to discuss guidelines for this work in the years ahead. Over the past 5 years, all party organizations at the grassroots level in Nam Dinh city have recruited only 1,064 new party members. Some 53 of these party organizations have not recruited any new party members at all. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Nov 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/62



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HANOI GUIDES ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SUBURBS

OW071345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Dear friends: For 2 years now, to further strengthen leadership and guidance in agricultural production, the Hanoi municipal party committee and people's committee have advocated organizing collective guidance drives for activities in the suburban areas, considering it one of the measures for renovating leadership and guidance in agricultural production suited to the municipality's situation and conditions.

To enhance efficiency in the collective guidance drive in the suburban areas which was to start near the end of this year, the standing committee of the municipal party committee has decided that the drive will begin on 15 November and end in January 1985, with the following primary objectives to be attained: Protecting and rapidly harvesting the 10th-month rice; securing sufficient good rice seeds and reserve seeds for the coming crop; providing satisfactory guidance for the winter crop production; satisfactorily solving any vegetable shortages in the preharvest period; accelerating hog raising; satisfactorily caring for buffalo and cattle during the winter; further implementing the resolution of the sixth party central committee plenum and the municipal party committee resolution on agricultural production; and concentrating on the assignment of 1985 plan norms to the districts, cities, and grassroots units.

Regarding industrial production, recently the municipal trade union federation and the municipal emulation committee held a meeting to exchange views among the comrade directors and trade union secretaries of a number of central- and local-level enterprises which have been conducting their business in the spirit of the resolution of the sixth party central committee plenum. The typical models include the Hanoi leatherware enterprise, which has mainly concerned itself with doing away with the administrative subsidization system and, through gradual renovation of labor management, has promoted the right to collective mastership in production and transactions and upheld the responsibilities, obligations, and rights of the enterprise and its workers. Starting its concentrated contract ordering of goods 3 years ago, the enterprise has been selected by the Labor Ministry and the municipal authorities as a pilot production unit using workers on a contractual basis for short- and long-term work. The worker enjoys all rights as those employees recruited for permanent jobs.

Another example is House Building Enterprise No 2 which has contracted out floorspace-based housing construction projects and undertaken entire construction projects, thus arousing enthusiasm among workers and civil servants to take responsibility for all kinds of work, accelerate the construction rate, ensure the quality of projects, and raise their legitimate incomes.

Still one more example is Machine Tool Factory No 1, which continues to produce all types of machine tools while applying methods for diversifying products, producing bicycle hubs, bicycle spare parts for export, spare parts for precision instruments, and equipment for water conservancy projects.

Through the exchange of views, the production units made many suggestions to the central and municipal levels, suggesting that the state authorities rapidly promulgate documents to concretize the resolution of the sixth party central committee plenum and resolve financial problems in order to create conditions for promoting their autonomous powers in production and business.

Regarding goods distribution and circulation, the municipal trade sector has formulated its plan of action for the period extending through 1985 and set forth the measures for implementation. The sector has paid particular attention to achieving control over the application of various forms of joint business transactions with production units, conditional sales of material supplies to production units, and procurement of commodities at appropriate prices.

The joint business transactions and cooperation are not confined to Hanoi but have also been expanded to other provinces. Recently, as a first step, joint business transactions and conditional sales of supplies have been applied to a number of commodities such as buffalo meat and beef and various types of big fish. The trade sector is planning to ask for foreign-exchange loans from the municipal authorities so it can import raw materials for better production, especially production of essential commodities such as soap, mosquito netting, and plastic goods.

Regarding goods distribution, in addition to its efforts to run more sales centers in city wards and send more goods--primarily food items--to enterprises and shops, the sector will strive to take more goods orders and make more home deliveries, at a fee. The trade sector plans to ask the municipal authorities for permission to set up a service corporation to better meet the people's livelihood needs.

The Hanoi municipal party committee recently held a conference to initially review the city ward organizations' work and the achievements made in the second phase of implementation of the 50th decision of the party central committee secretariat on the intensification of party organizations at the city ward level. So far, more than 1,400 party members from organs, enterprises, schools, and hospitals have been recommended to work in 62 city ward party organizations. Compared with the first-phase results, there has been an increase of 913 comrades; and there are 20,134 party members working in street party organizations, an increase of 16,503 over the first-phase results.

The work of these party members has increased the overall strength of city ward party organizations.

By 30 October, Hoan Kiem precinct still led the municipality in the second-phase purchase of national construction government bonds, with the total amount being over 50 percent in excess of the plan norms.

CSO: 4209/50

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### THAI BINH ECONOMIC REFORM MEASURES REPORTED

BK131255 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 84 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, Thai Binh Province has introduced many measures aimed at transforming private trade, controlling the market, and strengthening and expanding the socialist trade network.

In inspecting the trade activities of more than 12,300 families, the province has resolutely closed down the businesses of 4,000 of them for failing to register and has switched 20 percent of the number of private traders who have registered for business operation to production or various handicraft professions. The Market Control Committee has coordinated with the industrial and commercial taxation sector in rationally arranging for various organizations and private traders to engage in business in the market and ensuring state inspection and control activities to eliminate speculators, smugglers, producers of fake goods, and illegal businessmen from the market, and strictly prohibit private traders from trading in grain, pork, beef, medicine, various types of materials and technical equipment, special export products, gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones. The province has decided to set up stores and stalls selling grain at high prices in crowded markets. In the immediate future, the province will reserve 40-50 metric tons of rice each month for sale to people not eligible for rice distribution or to needy families at prices 10 to 15 percent lower than those on the free market. This is aimed at resolutely eliminating trade and speculation in grain by small merchants. Along with setting up stalls to sell rice at high prices, the province has entrusted the trade sector with the slaughter of hogs so as to proceed toward eliminating the private pork trade completely.

CSO: 4209/68

## AGRICULTURE

### 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW FOR EARLY NOVEMBER

BK150743 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Review of agriculture for the past 10 days]

[Summary] According to the General Statistics Department, various localities throughout the country are concentrating their efforts on harvesting the 10th-month rice. Southern provinces have harvested more than (?55,000) hectares, or 3.1 percent of the cultivated area.

As of 5 November the country had planted 150,000 hectares of the winter rice crop, while industrial crops accounted for 21 percent of the corresponding period last year. Along with accelerating winter crop production, provinces throughout the country are preparing land for winter-spring crops.

"As of 5 November the country had plowed 232,000 hectares of land for the winter-spring crops. Localities have planted more than (?87,700) hectares of the winter-spring rice."

While localities were concentrating their efforts on harvesting the 10th-month rice and preparing land for the winter and winter-spring crops, typhoon No 9 hit Nghia Binh Province causing heavy and very heavy rains in the provinces of northern and southern Trung Bo.

"A preliminary survey showed that as of 9 November rainfall in some localities was recorded as follows: Hai Hung, more than 100 mm; Ha Son Binh, 125 mm; Thanh Hoa, 150 mm and so forth. There were very heavy rains in Hanoi and rainfall during 8-10 November was recorded at 560 mm. The downpour has submerged many ricefields in localities."

On 10 November the ministries of agriculture, water conservancy, and power held a joint conference to lay out plans to survey damage and discuss measures to overcome the consequences of the heavy rains.

In the days ahead, localities must urgently carry out the following tasks:

--Quickly harvest the 10th-month rice, drain water from various waterlogged ricefields, and prepare land for the winter crops.



--Southern provinces must accelerate the 10th-month rice harvest work and expand areas for vegetable and subsidiary crops.

--Provinces hit by typhoon No 9 must promptly overcome its aftermath and quickly stabilize the people's daily life and production.

--Formulate plans to save domestic animals and cattle from contagious disease during the coming winter season.

CSO: 4209/68

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI ARMED FORCES HELP OVERCOME FLOOD EFFECTS

BK180445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] To promptly contribute to overcoming the aftermath of rains and flooding, on 10 November the Military Council of the Capital Military Region directed the capital city's armed forces and other army units stationed in Hanoi to concentrate their forces and means on moving goods and property belonging to the state, factories, localities, and people to safe places. They must help the people harvest the 10th-month rice, repair warehouses and schools, clean up the streets, and coordinate with the public security forces in conducting patrols to maintain political security and public order.

Carrying out the directive, the commanders, deputy commanders, and cadres of various organs in the Capital Military Region have immediately gone to the areas concerned to guide various units in performing their task. On the night of 10 November, the cadres and combatants of Unit 7, together with members of the Engineering Corps, moved hundreds of metric tons of rice from the Dinh Cong granary to a safer place. The B-01 Unit concentrated its efforts and resources on aiding the people of Soc Son District to quickly and neatly harvest more than 200 hectares of 10th-month rice. The Capital Military Region Command, aside from mobilizing the men of the Reconnaissance Unit N-4, also proposed that the Ministry of National Defense send members of the Chien Thang Group to help the people in the various villages of Dong Anh District harvest nearly 500 hectares of rice threatened by waterlogging. Working together with militiamen in various villages, the soldiers of the B-54 Unit assisted the people in Ba Vi District in reaping more than 100 hectares of rice and quickly draining the fields to grow winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

In recent days, tens of thousands of militiamen and self-defense forces members in Hanoi have stayed in their factories and units day and night to help overcome the aftermath of flash floods and inundations, restore the operations of their production installations, and normalize the people's lives. As soon as flood water receded, the capital's armed forces, working together with the localities concerned, immediately organized units to carry out sanitation work and repair damaged houses and schools. Acting in coordination with public security, militia, self-defense, and youth units, army detachments have conducted patrols day and night to ensure public security and order during heavy downpours as well as during the process of overcoming the aftermath of flash floods and inundations.

CSO: 4209/69

## AGRICULTURE

### MEASURES TAKEN TO OVERCOME AFTERMATH OF TYPHOON

BK141611 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, 12 November, the Central Steering Committee for the Control of Floods and Typhoons reported on the situation concerning Typhoon No 9 and the recent spate of heavy rains in Bac Bo and set forth emergency measures aimed at rapidly overcoming the consequences of rains and typhoon. The committee pointed out: This was the heaviest spate of rains almost in a century. Normally, some 50 mm of moderate rainfalls occur in November every year, and not more than 250 mm of rainfall were recorded in the soggiest year. In November 1886 in particular, rainfall in 1 day in Hanoi reached up to 561 mm, only 4 mm less than in the recent rainy spell. One day in July 1902, right in the middle of the rainy and typhoon season in Bac Bo, only 569 mm rainfall was measured in Hanoi. During the recent spate of rainfall, 12 typhoons struck Quang Nam-Danang, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, and the Hanoi suburban area, damaging many houses, warehouses, and crops, and taking lives.

Since the arrival of the typhoon was forecast, the committee has guided the central provinces in taking active precautions against a strong typhoon. Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, and Quang Nam-Danang provinces have rapidly carried out their plans for typhoon control, thereby minimizing the damage caused by the typhoon.

Immediately after the passage of the typhoon, a delegation of the Council of Ministers led by Vice Chairman Vu Dinh Lieu visited Nghia Binh to inquire after the people's situation, solved a number of specific issues, and helped the province rapidly overcome the typhoon's consequences, stabilized the people's life, and restore production.

In Bac Bo, the committee has also sent various teams to Ha Son Binh and Hanoi to assist the various localities in setting forth measures to overcome the consequences of floods. The meteorological and hydrological, communications and transportation, postal, military, public security, electricity, agricultural, and water conservancy sectors have actively helped the various localities drain off floodwater, provide shelters for flood victims, and restore production activities, especially rapidly reaping the 10th-month rice, protecting winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops, and planting winter crops that are still in season.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy has ordered the opening of the Dang Xa sluice to drain floodwater from the Dong Anh and Bac Duong areas and the Luan Co and Dong Quang sluices to control flooding in Hanoi and Ha Son Binh.

The hydroelectricity, water conservancy, and agricultural sectors have coordinated their activities to supply enough electricity to the various localities for controlling waterlogging and saving the rice and subsidiary food crops. All localities have concentrated on using electricity and diesel-operated pumps and waterwheels to urgently drain off water.

Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, and Ha Son Binh provinces have taken various measures designed to help people in the flooded areas stabilize their living conditions.

This is a serious natural calamity to a number of central provinces, chiefly Nghia Binh, and several provinces and municipalities in Bac Bo. It has caused damage in many respects, chiefly in agricultural production. In Bac Bo, the rainy and typhoon season ended over a month ago. However, this historic spate of rainfalls shows that we must take active precautions against all unexpected vagaries of the weather in order to minimize the losses caused by natural calamities.

The Central Steering Committee for the Control of Floods and Typhoons urged the provinces hit by heavy rains to concentrate all-out efforts on rapidly reaping the waterlogged 10th-month rice, drain water from low-lying areas, and restore and vigorously step up the production of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops. The heavily flooded areas in Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, and Hanoi Municipality must normalize the people's life at an early date, maintain public order and security, and prevent and control epidemics and epizootics.

All localities must rapidly restore water conservancy, communications, and signal projects in order to promptly serve production and the people's life. All sectors at the central level must take realistic measures aimed at giving timely assistance to the various provinces in rapidly overcoming the consequences of floods.

CSO: 4209/69

## AGRICULTURE

### LOCALITIES URGED TO REPORT LOSSES FROM FLOODS

BK180337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently sent the following message to the agricultural service directors of Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, and Ha Bac provinces and Hanoi Municipality:

The recent Typhoon No 9 caused considerable losses to production. It is hereby requested that the provinces concerned expeditiously report to the Ministry of Agriculture the losses caused by waterlogging and flooding. Simultaneously, the aforementioned localities should mobilize all their workforces to quickly harvest the 10th-month rice crop, build embankments to save the 3th-month seedlings already planted, organize the distribution of seeds to low-lying areas so that they may grow sufficient rice seedlings for the 5th-month crop, recheck and replenish the stock of the main-spring and late-spring rice seeds for use as reserves, apply the most active measures to save and care for the winter crops, and prepare to continue planting the winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops to ensure daily food supplies and to limit possible problems in the near future. The waterlogged and flooded areas should also organize inspections to satisfactorily ensure sanitation and epidemic prevention work and to guarantee the safety of their livestock herds.

The message added: The central authorities will ensure sufficient power supplies for waterlogging control work. The localities should coordinate with all sectors concerned to make active and effective use of electricity in important tasks, inspect the power line systems at once, and report the results without delay to the Central Typhoon and Flood Control Committee.

CSO: 4209/69



## AGRICULTURE

### FIVE PROVINCES FULFILL GRAIN PROCUREMENT NORMS

BK061617 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] As of 27 October, the provinces and cities from Thuan Hai to Minh Hai had fulfilled 88.1 percent of their grain procurement norm for 1984. This includes 46,547 metric tons of paddy collected in the form of agricultural tax. The Nam Bo provinces and cities have delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to 97.3 percent of their procurement norm for 1984, with 444,307 metric tons of paddy being collected in the form of agricultural tax. Meanwhile, the central coastal provinces have fulfilled 83 percent of their procurement norm.

Five provinces--Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Dong Nai, Cuu Long, and Tien Giang--have fulfilled their annual grain procurement norm. Quang Nam-Danang Province has delivered 95,200 metric tons of grain to state granaries, exceeding its procurement norm for 1984 by 2 percent. In some provinces, the delivery of grain to state granaries is still slow and represents only 61-68 percent of the grain procurement norm for 1984.

Grain procurement remains a heavy task. Therefore, on a priority basis, the southern provinces and cities should reserve materials, goods, and cash in support of this task. They should also persuade the peasants to economize on grain consumption and to sell surplus paddy to the state, thereby successfully fulfilling their grain procurement plan for 1984.

CSO: 4209/50

## AGRICULTURE

### NHAN DAN ON SHORT-TERM INDUSTRIAL CROPS

BK070459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 84

[NHAN DAN 2 November editorial: "Short-Term Industrial Crops for Export"]

[Text] In the initial stage of transition to socialism, agriculture in our country is charged with the tasks of producing grain and food products, ensuring the people's livelihood, providing raw materials to light industry, and simultaneously accelerating the production of other agricultural products to fulfill the export requirements.

In the immediate and distant future, industrial crops of all sorts are the main source of agricultural products for export. Short-term industrial crops are most favored to develop because they can be rotated with other grain crops and harvested within short periods, requiring little investment. The cultivation patterns for these crops can be quickly changed to fulfill world demands. Consequently, along with developing the long-term industrial crops, utmost attention must be paid to developing the short-term ones, considering it the economic development program of strategic significance and an important scope for comprehensively developing the tropical economy, a strong point in the economy of our country.

With our country's great potentials in terms of land and labor, we can develop industrial crops on a large scale to turn out a multifold larger amount of export agricultural products than the present one. Facts in production have shown that such crops as soybean, peanut, and tobacco have quickly developed in terms of area and production volume. Such other short-term crops as garlic and fresh red pepper have also fairly increased.

Through the intensive cultivation of extra crops, our country is capable of enlarging the area of short-term industrial crops to millions of hectares. Many localities have in this way increased the volume of grain and agricultural products for export, changed the economy for the better, and improved the people's livelihood. Industrial crops may in their turn support the intensive cultivation of grain crops.

With their fruitful patterns and adaptability to all kinds of soil of some short-term industrial crops, we can vigorously implement the guideline for cooperation between the state and people and between the central and local

governments, and for joint business enterprises and integration to build the areas of specialized crop cultivation and to expand the scattered planting of industrial crops in all the three economic areas run by the state, collectives, and families.

On the basis of rearranging land and work force, all localities will determine the most advantageous crop cultivation patterns and plan the development of short-term industrial crops in a uniform and balanced manner. Crops must be allocated to each zone and specific area according to each season and suitable cultivation method.

At present, industrial crop production yields are low, their economic results are not high enough, and the current policies do not really encourage production. All these factors prevent localities from developing the strength of industrial crops.

Investment should be made to build the material and technical bases, procure materials, intensify scientific research to create new high-yield crop varieties for each ecological environment, and renovate the techniques of cultivation, processing, and preservation in order to increase the industrial crop productivity and volume of production and to attain great economic results in production. At the same time, we should enhance the quality of export agricultural products, create a stabilized consumption market, and win customers' confidence.

There should be incentive policies toward both specialized and scattered crop cultivation areas to harmoniously ensure the interests for production, processing, and circulation.

Vigorously developing long-term and short-term industrial crops to quickly increase the amounts of export agricultural products is the great requirement of the economy. All localities should do their utmost and take positive and uniform measures to combine the technical work with the organization of production and management so as to develop the strength of all sectors at all the central, local, and grass-roots levels in vigorously accelerating grain production. At the same time, they must enlarge the area of industrial crops while intensively cultivating them so as to create new changes in exporting agricultural products and increase the capital accumulation for national industrialization.

CSO: 4209/50

## AGRICULTURE

### OVERCOMING TYPHOON CONSEQUENCES 'EMERGENCY TASK'

BK130348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] As reported, a strong typhoon was formed in the Western Pacific on 1 November. The typhoon, known internationally as Agnes, later moved swiftly to our central Trung Bo coast. This was one of the strongest typhoons in the Western Pacific and Eastern Sea and also the strongest typhoon to hit our country this year.

The impact of the typhoon, coupled with the low tropical depression and high-altitude winds from the east, caused heavy rainfall in the area from Nghe Tinh to the Bac Bo delta on 9 and 10 November. This was the heaviest rainfall recorded in this area in 25 years. Hanoi was also hit by unprecedented heavy and incessant rains.

Apart from heavy rains, strong whirlwinds were reported in many localities. In Hanoi alone, a whirlwind caused losses in human lives and demolished houses in Mai Dinh village of Soc Son District on the afternoon of 9 November and another whirlwind knocked down many big trees and electric poles in the municipal area on the night of 9 November.

Yesterday morning, many roads and streets in Hanoi were submerged under 80 cm of water. Some of them, submerged under 1.5 meters of water, were closed to traffic. Water also inundated a number of houses and depots in low-lying areas. In Ha Dong city, the water level of the Nhue River rose very rapidly from 1.5 meters on 9 November to 5.8 meters at 0700 on 10 November.

As of 0700--the time when it still rained heavily--on 10 November, rainfall in some localities was recorded as follows: Hanoi, 560 mm; Dong Anh, 500 mm; Son Tay city, over 400 mm; Thai Nguyen and Hoa Binh, 200 mm; Phu Ho, 120 mm; Tuyen Quang, 130 mm; and Thanh Hoa, 150 mm.

Typhoon No 9--the strongest typhoon to hit our country this year--moved very swiftly in an unusual direction along with whirlwinds. As a result, it has caused great losses in human lives, crops, houses, state property, and people's property. Incessant and heavy rains, together with whirlwinds,

have seriously affected the main 10th-month rice crop, which has reached the harvest time in the northern and central provinces, while waterlogging has destroyed winter crops and vegetables that have developed satisfactorily in low-lying areas.

Overcoming the consequences of this typhoon is now an unexpected emergency task for the people and all party committee and administrative echelons in the affected localities. By noon yesterday, 10 November, rainfall gradually subsided and finally stopped in all provinces in the central Trung Bo and Bac Bo delta regions. It will stop definitely in the northern midland provinces by early tomorrow if there is no unexpected change in the weather.

CSO: 4209/69



## AGRICULTURE

### HA SON BINH PROVINCE TRYING TO SAVE RICE CROP

OW121257 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Report by Do Anh, correspondent of Ha Son Binh radio station--recorded]

[Excerpts] Friends: As a result of 24 consecutive hours of rainfall totaling 500-mm in Ha Son Binh Province on 9 November, nearly 50,000 hectares of 10th-month rice nearly ready to harvest have been submerged and spoiled while 30,000 other hectares ready to harvest have been heavily flooded. Meanwhile, more than 5,000 hectares of newly planted winter crops, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, garlic, pepper, peanuts, and corn on the plans and in the semi-mountainous region of Ha Son Binh Province have been inundated. The torrential downpour has caused great damage to the rice and subsidiary crops in all districts of the province.

After inspecting ricefields, at 0100 on 10 November, the standing committees of the provincial party committee and people's committee held an unexpected meeting with the water conservancy, electricity, agricultural, and food services to discuss ways to solve problems. Right after the meeting, the guidelines on combating waterlogging to save the rice crop have been disseminated in all districts and towns of the province.

Endowed with the tradition of resisting natural calamities over the past years and of developing initiatives on the other hand, on the morning of 10 November, despite the continual rain, local people everywhere in the province rushed to the fields to fight waterlogging to save the rice and subsidiary crops. The people used all available tools combined with electric and oil pumps. The urgent task was to harvest the ripe rice by every means.

The low-lying district of Ung Hoa has recently harvested 20 percent of the planted 15,000 hectares of rice, but the remaining area has been flooded by rain. Some 20,000 general education school students have been mobilized to participate in the rice harvest. Each of the district's 29,000 households has been assigned to harvest 1 sao [360-square meters] of ricefield per day so that the harvesting of some 8,000 hectares will be finished in 2 or 3 days.

Phu Xuyen District has the same flooded area of ricefields. A campaign to fight waterlogging has been launched in the entire district. Along with saving the rice crop, the district has provided close guidance in using oil pumps and [word indistinct] in the salvage of newly planted fields of potatoes, garlic, pepper, and sugarcane.

Thuong Tin, Thanh Oai, My Duc, Chuong My, and Quoc Oai districts have mobilized labor to an unprecedented maximum to save the rice and subsidiary crops.

CSO: 4209/62

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**TYPHOON CASUALTIES IN NGHIA BINH**--The Ministry of Water Conservancy on 12 November held a press conference in Hanoi to inform about casualties caused by typhoon No 9 in Nghia Binh Province and heavy rains in provinces of the Red River delta and in Hanoi Municipality. At the press conference Comrade Le Tinh, vice minister of water conservancy and deputy head of the Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control, said: Typhoon No 9, with a very powerful force and complex movement, struck Nghia Binh Province for more than 10 hours, killing 60 persons, injuring hundreds of others, blowing away thousands of houses, and damaging more than 100 schools in which 1,300 classrooms were completely destroyed. More than 200 boats and vessels were missing after their chains had been broken. The influence of this typhoon caused very heavy rains on 8 and 9 November in Hanoi Municipality and adjacent provinces. The rain was prolonged for more than 24 hours. It was the heaviest rain ever experienced by our country in this century. The rain damaged 136,500 hectares of rice, many thousands of which were ripening rice. It also damaged thousands of houses, warehouses, and schools. The typhoon-stricken localities are promptly overcoming its aftermath and striving to stabilize the people's daily life. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Nov 84 BK]

**HAI HUNG WATERLOGGING**--According to a report by Hoang Vot, a Hai Hung radio station correspondent, the torrential rains on the night of 9 November and on 10 November have caused serious waterlogging to more than 46,900 hectares of 10th-month rice and secondary winter crops in Hai Hung Province. The districts of Nam Thanh, My Van, Chau Giang, Kim Mong, and Ninh Thanh have had 4,500-6,000 hectares of crops under water. Faced with natural disaster-caused difficulties, key provincial leaders have gone to the worst hit districts to supervise cooperative work in controlling waterlogging and rapidly harvesting rice patches. The water conservancy and power sectors have closely coordinated their activities in supplying power to 184 motor pump stations so they can operate around the clock to drain off the excess water. Tens of thousands of Hai Hung workers are going to the fields daily to fight waterlogging and reap rice. In the past several days, thousands of hectares have been harvested in the waterlogged rice areas, and thus the ravage caused by the natural disaster has been somewhat minimized. Along with supervising the combat against waterlogging, Hai Hung provincial authorities have instructed district authorities to provide guidance to the agricultural cooperatives on rice seed sowing in zoned off areas so they will have sufficient rice seedlings to plant in the 114,000 hectares of 5th month-spring crop. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84 OW]

**MEKONG DELTA RICE PRODUCTION**--The early 10th-month rice crop of the Mekong River Delta is being harvested, giving a fairly good yield. To date, the various provinces have reaped the rice crop on 48,000 hectares or 3.7 percent of the cultivated area. The provinces have transplanted almost 90,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. Long An Province takes the lead in transplanting the winter-spring rice by fulfilling 85 percent of the area plan. Tien Giang has fulfilled 35 percent of its area plan and Hau Giang, 20 percent. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Nov 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/68

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### LABOR FEDERATION PROMOTES FAMILY PLANNING

OW061755 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 6--No worker or public employee shall have more than two children. Such is the objective set by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions from now to 1990 in a nation-wide family planning campaign under its sponsorship.

At present, the population growth rate in Vietnam is about 2.3 percent. The birth rate among government employees remains high: 12 percent among women employees in nearly half of the localities, 15 percent in some mountain provinces and in the Mekong River delta. In one exceptional case, it reaches 22 percent. In recent years, about 167,000 children of public employees saw the light each year. Childbirth leaves every year total 16 million days.

Since 1982, the family planning campaign has been undertaken with concerted action of the Health Ministry, the National Commission on Population and the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, and by combining propaganda, education and persuasion. At the Quang Ninh industrial centre, for instance, the trade union organizations at all levels have organized 50 clubs to campaign for family planning.

In 1983, the trade union organizations in Ho Chi Minh City gave talks on family planning to 22,000 public employees. Also in 1983, about 11,500 women in the city used contraceptive devices.

In recent years, family planning has become part of the contracts between the trade unions and the directors of public offices or factories. The grass-roots trade unions have organized their own "family planning agitation committees," while the secretariat of the Federation of Trade Unions has decided to set up family planning guiding boards at all localities and services.

Nearly 75 percent of public employees and workers have signed up to the family planning program. Thirty-five percent of women of child-bearing age are using contraceptives. The percentage is higher in Hanoi, Hai Phong and Quang Nam-Da Nang.



In 1980-1984 the overall birth rate among government workers has dropped to 12 percent from 14.6 in 1975-79. The number of workdays lost due to childbirth leaves has been cut by 13 million and childbirth allowances dropped by 50 million dong compared with the previous five years.

Appropriate policies regarding family planning, including rewards, are being studied by state bodies concerned in conjunction with the V.F.T.U.

CSO: 4200/146

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**PATRIOTIC GROUP ANNIVERSARY**--Hanoi, 11 Nov (VNA)--Vietnamese Roman Catholics this evening celebrated the first anniversary of the Committee of Solidarity of Patriotic Catholics by reaffirming their support for the government's policy of economic build-up and national defence. At the commemorative meeting held at the municipal theatre attended by large numbers of Catholic clergy-men and laity, the Reverend Father Vuong Dinh Ai, vice-chairman of the Committee of Solidarity of Patriotic Catholics of Vietnam said in the past year, the patriotic Catholics of Vietnam have actively responded to the call of the government and made notable contributions to the cause of national construction and defence. He cited in particular the enthusiastic response of the Catholic community to the campaign for purchase of government bonds. He expressed heartfelt gratitude of the Catholic community to the Communist Party of Vietnam for having created the best possible conditions for the Catholics to practise their religion while contributing to the common endeavours in socialist construction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 12 Nov 84 OW]

**GIA LAI-CONG TUM RESETTLEMENT**--During the past 9 months, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has resettled in various new economic zones 2,007 families, comprising 9,156 people, from other provinces. These resettlers have built 1,030 housing units, dug nearly 100 water wells, and opened up 560 hectares of virgin land. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Nov 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/62

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Vương Đình Aí [VUWOWNG DINHS AIS], Father

Vice chairman of the Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics; his article "Win the People's Heart" appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIET NAM 2 Sep 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Tăng Âm [NGUYEENX TAWNG AAMS]

Vice Minister of Public Health; on 6 Sep 84 he attended a seminar on children's health. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Sep 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thái Bá [NGUYEENX THAIS BAS], Father

Secretary General of the Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Catholics; his article "We Meet as We Promised" appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIET NAM 2 Sep 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Thái Bảo [NGUYEENX THAIS BAOR]

\*Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; \*Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Cooperative Federation; on 27 Aug 84 he was interviewed concerning the quality of industrial and handicraft products of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Bình [NGUYEENX DUWCS BINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; head of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School; on 25 Sep 84 he participated in ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of his school. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 1)

Lê Đức Bình [LEE DUWCS BINH]

Deputy head of the Organization Department of the CPV Central Committee; his article "Party Building as Part of the District Building Mission" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 84 p 3)

Châu Thế Bình [CHAAU THEES BINHF]

\*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Cay Lay District, Tien Giang Province; his observations on trade union activities in his district appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 18 Oct 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Mạnh Cần [NGUYEENK MANHJ CAAMP]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 19 Oct 84 he participated in the signing of a protocol with Mongolia on goods and currency exchange. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 84 p 4)

[Nguyễn] Hồng Cần [NGUYEENK HOONGF CAANR]

Vice Minister of Marine Products; his article "Three Years of Export-Import Activities of the Marine Products Sector" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC Sep 84 p 10)

Trương Công Cần [TRUOWONG COONG CAANR], \*Major General

\*Head of the Political-Military Officers School; on 29 Sep 84 he participated in ceremonies marking the anniversary of the Hungarian People's Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Sep 84 p 1)

Cù Huy Cần [CUP HUY CAANR]

\*Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Federation of Arts and Letters; on 25 Sep 84 he was designated chairman of the funeral committee for the deceased Dang Thai Mai. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Chân [NGUYEENK VAWN CHAAN]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Quang Nam - Danang Province; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Dien Ban District; his observations on district trade union activities appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 18 Oct 84 p 4)

Huỳnh Văn Châu [NUYNHF VAWN CHAAU]

\*Chairman of the Municipal Economic Arbitration Board, Ho Chi Minh City; on 27 Oct 84 he was interviewed on the quality of industrial and handicraft products of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Aug 84 p 1)

Lê Minh Châu [LEE NINH CHAAU]

\*Director of the Trade Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 7 Sep 84 he accompanied Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee Secretary, Nguyen Van Linh, on a visit to the VINABICO Enterprise. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Sep 84 p 1)

**Võ Thành Công [VOX THANH COONG]**

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; \*Head of the Industry Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 27 Aug 84 he was interviewed concerning improvement of industrial and handicraft products of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 31 Aug 84 p 1)

**Trần Quang Cơ [TRAAF QUANG COW]**

SRV Ambassador to Thailand; on 3 Oct 84 he was present during a meeting between SRV Minister Tran Quynh and Thai Deputy Prime Minister Bhichai Rattakul. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 84 p 1)

**Nguyễn Hoa Diệu [NGUYEENX HOA ZIEEUJ], \*Colonel**

Representative of the International Liaison Department, Ministry of National Defense; on 29 Sep 84 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the Hungarian People's Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Sep 84 p 1)

**Nguyễn Cảnh Dinh [NGUYEENX CANHR ZINH]**

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Minister of Water Conservancy; his article "To Plant and Safeguard Forests Contributes to the Development of Water Conservancy" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 84 p 17)

**Hoàng Quang Đạo [HOANGF QUANG DAOJ]**

\*Secretary of the Youth Union, Nghia Binh Province; he was mentioned in an article on Youth Union activities in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 2)

**Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]**

Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV; recently he was appointed chairman of the Vietnam International Youth Year Committee. (NHAN DAN 17 Oct 84 p 1)

**Thái Công Đầu [THAIS COONG DAAUS]**

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Binh Chanh District, Ho Chi Minh City; on 8 Sep 84 he accompanied Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee Secretary, Nguyen Van Linh, on a visit to a factory in his district. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 9 Sep 84 p 1)

**Trần Đông [TRAAF DOONG]**

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Minister of Interior; on 15 Oct 84 he participated in an awards ceremony for the Public Security Service. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 84 p 1)



**Lê Tú Đồng** [LEE TUWJ DOONGF], Lieutenant General

Deputy Director of the Advanced Military Academy; on 20 Sep 84 he attended a reception for a delegation of Indian Army officers from the National Defense Academy, Indian Republic. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 4)

**Phan Xuân Đột** [PHAN XUAAN DOWTJ]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Minister of Forestry; on 17 Oct 84 he was in Phnom Penh to sign an agreement on forestry cooperation between the SRV and Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 20 Oct 84 p 4)

**Lê Tân Đứ** [LEE TAANS DUWCS]

\*Director of the Electric Power Service, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he spoke at a women's federation meeting on energy conservation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 Sep 84 p 1)

**Hoàng Minh Giám** [HOANGF MINH GIAMS]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party; on 11 Oct 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the monthly journal TO QUOC. (NHAN DAN 12 Oct 84 p 4)

**Ba Giang** [BA GIANG]

\*Deputy Director of the Marine Products Service, Dong Nai Province; he was mentioned in an article about marine products activities in his province. (TO QUOC Sep 84 p 15)

**Đỗ Doãn Hà** [DOOX ZOANX HAF]

\*Deputy Head of the Science and Technology Management Department, Ministry of Building; his article "Activities Under Program 26-03 (Industrializing Construction)" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 84 p 29)

**Nguyễn Đức Hạnh** [NGUYEENX DUWCS HANHJ], deceased

Born on 1 Jan 28 at Khanh Trung Village, Yen Khanh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; former Captain and Battalion Commander; former head of the School of Military Administration, 308th Division; former Head of the Agricultural Materials Supply Station; Specialist 4th Class, Department I, Ministry of Agriculture; participant in the revolution since 1943; member of the CPV; he died on 23 Sep 84 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 25 Sep 84 p 4)

**Phan Hiến** [PHAN HIEENF]

Minister; on 29 Sep 84 he attended a National Day reception at the PRC Embassy. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 84 p 4)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Lieutenant General

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Deputy Chief of the Political General Department, VPA; on 5 Oct 84 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the VPA Branch. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUR]

President of the Vietnam-French Friendship Association; in Oct 84 he met with a delegation of French National Assembly delegates. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 84 p 1)

Tô Hoà [TOO HOAF]

\*Editor-in-Chief of the Ho Chi Minh City daily newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG; on 27 Aug 84 he conducted interviews on the quality of industrial and handicraft products of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Aug 84 p 1)

Phạm Văn Hùng [PHAMJ VAWN HUNGF]

\*Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City;  
\*Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 13 Sep 84 he attended the opening of a course on political theory for journalists. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Sep 84 p 1)

Cao Đắc Hưng [CAO DAWCS HUWNG]

\*SRV Representative to UNESCO; on 18 Oct 84 he attended an international conference in Hanoi on training workers in schools of popular education. (NHAN DAN 20 Oct 84 p 1)

Đặng Hữu [DAWN H HUWUX]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the State Science and Technology Commission; his article on the 25th anniversary of journal TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 84 p 8)

Nguyễn Văn Ich [NGUYEENX VAWN ICHS]

Deputy Chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 20 Oct 84 he attended the departure of the SRV delegation for the 30th meeting of the CEMA. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 84 p 1)

Lê Kha [LEE KHAR]

\*Deputy Head of the Vietnam Tourism General Department; his article "Making a Change in the Tourism Business" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Trọng Khoát [NGUYEENX TRONGJ KHOATS], \*Colonel

Head of an unspecified military school; his article "Ensure That on Leaving School the Students Are Able To Perform Well" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Oct 84 p 2)

Hàn Đức Kim [HANF DUWCS KIM]

Head of the Machinery Research Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article "Some Initial Results and Future Activities of the Themes in Program 24-03 (Elaboration and Restoration of Worn-out Spare Parts) appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 84 p 26)

Ung Ngọc Ky [UNG NGOCJ KY]

\*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 1 Sep 84 he participated in memorial ceremonies for the war dead. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Sep 84 p 1)

Hà Ký [HAF KYS]

\*Deputy Head of the Technical Department, Ministry of Marine Products; his article "Application of Technical Advances to the Marine Products Sector" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC Sep 84 p 13)

Mai Kỳ [MAI KYR]

\*Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Van Kiet on a visit to Algeria. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Liên [NGUYEENX THIJ NGOCJ LIEN]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province; her article "Thong Nhat Links Agricultural Transformation to Industry and Trade in Building a New Economic Structure" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Oct 84 p 2)

~~Đoàn Thanh Lực~~ [DOANF THANH LUWCS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1929 at Quang Tien Village, Quang Trach District, Binh Tri Thien Province; Deputy Chief Political Officer, 4th Military Region; Member of the CPV; he died while in the performance of his duty on an unspecified date. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Oct 48 p 4)

~~Đặng Thái Mai~~ [DAWNGJ THAI MAI], Writer and Professor, deceased

Born on 25 Dec 1902 at Luong Dien Hamlet, Thanh Chuong District, Nghe Tinh Province; Member of the CPV; Delegate to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th National Assembly; former Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; former Chairman of the Struggle and Administrative

Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; former Minister of Education; former Director of the Academic Teachers College; former Professor and Head of the Literature Department of Hanoi University and the Hanoi Teachers College; former President of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; former Head of the Institute of Literary Studies; he died on 25 Sep 84 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 1)

Lê Mai [LEE MAI]

\*Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Van Kiet on a visit to Algeria. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Quốc Mạnh [TRANF QUOOC MANHJ]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos and Kampuchea; his article "New Accomplishment in the Vietnam-Lao-Kampuchea Cooperative Relationship" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 84 p 2)

Chu Huy Mân [CHU HUY MAAN], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV; Head of the Political General Department, VPA; on 28 Sep 84 he was visited by a cadre delegation from the Political General Department, Lao People's Army. (NHAN DAN 13 Oct 84 p 1)

Huỳnh Công Minh [HUYNHF COONG MINH], Father

Vice Chairman of the Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics; his article "Today Is the Start of a New Development" appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIET NAM 2 Sep 84 p 1)

Phạm Thành Minh [PHAMJ THANH MINH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Dien Nam Village, Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Danang Province; Head of the CPV Inspection Board, Political Department, Cuu Long Corps; Member of the CPV; he died in Ho Chi Minh City following illness on 30 Sep 84. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Oct 84 p 4)

Thép Mới [THEPS MOIWS]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the CPV daily newspaper NHAN DAN; on 29 Sep 84 he was in Laos to sign a protocol on cooperation and assistance between the newspapers NHAN DAN and PASASON. (NHAN DAN 13 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Nặng [NGUYEENX VAN NAWNG]

Director of the Catering and Hotel Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 Sep 84 he participated in a seminar on popularizing native dishes. (Ho Chi Minh City SAICON GIAI PHONG 9 Sep 84 p 4)

Đào Huy Ngọc [DAOF HUY NGOCJ]

\*SRV Ambassador to Japan; on 3 Oct 84 he was present at a reception given by the Japanese Foreign Minister for SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. (NHAN DAN 5 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Dị Niên [NGUYEENX ZI NIEEN]

\*Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 29 Sep 84 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of Phoumi Vongvichit, Lao Revolutionary People's Party Political Bureau member. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 84 p 1)

Phạm Niên [PHAMJ NIEEN]

\*Former Head of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; his article on the 25th anniversary of the journal TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 84 p 13)

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Head of the Agriculture Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 28 Sep 84 he participated in a meeting with a delegation from the Agriculture and Food Industry Central Committee Department, CPSU. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 84 p 1)

Hoàng Kim Phần [HOANGF KIM PHAANS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; his article "Scientific and Technical Activities in Hoang Lien Son" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 84 p 20)

Nguyễn Minh Phương [NGUYEENX MINH PHUOWONG]

Ambassador; Envoy of the Chairman of the Council of State to the Presidential inauguration in Panama on 11 Oct 84. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANF VAWN QUANG], Lieutenant General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 5 Oct 84 he attended a National Day reception at the GDR Embassy. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 84 p 1)

Hồ Khắc Quang<sup>2</sup> [HOOF KHAWCS QUANGR], deceased

Born in November 1928 at Quynh Nghia Village, Quynh Luu District, Nghe Tinh Province; Member of the CPV; participated since Apr 45 in the revolution; former Province CPV Committee Member; former Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the CP.38; served in Laos as a specialist for 20 years; Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Head of the Combined Vietnam Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos and Kampuchea; he died on 23 Sep 84 as the result of a traffic accident. (NHAN DAN 25 Sep 84 p 4)



Phạm Khắc Quang<sup>2</sup> [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 5 Oct 84 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the GDR National Day. (NHAN DAN 5 Oct 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Trung Sơn [NGUYEENX TRUNG SOWN], deceased

Born on 20 May 1919 at Da Loc Village, Kim Thi District, Hai Hung Province; participant in the Revolution since Mar 45; member of the CPV; former Deputy Head of the Commerce Department, Plans and Statistics Department and the [Food] Preserving Department of the Ministry of Home Trade; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 24 Sep 84 at the 108th Military Hospital in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 4)

Võ Văn Sung [VOX VAWN SUNG]

\*Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 29 Sep 84 he attended a National Day reception at the PRC Embassy. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 84 p 4)

Năm Su' [NAWM SUW]

\*Deputy Director of the Marine Products Service, Dong Nai Province; he was mentioned in an article on marine products activities in his province. (TO QUOC Sep 84 p 15)

Nguyễn Hữu Tài [NGUYEENX HUWUX TAIF], Colonel

Deputy Head of the Combat Training Department, Ministry of National Defense; on 18 Oct 84 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of the Cuban Armed Forces volleyball team. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 84 p 4)

Phùng Thế Tài [PHUNGF THEES TAIF], Lieutenant General

Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 20 Sep 84 he attended a reception for a delegation of Indian Army Officers from the National Defense Academy, Indian Republic. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Công Tân [NGUYEENX COONG TANJ]

\*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 22 Sep 84 he attended a meeting to discuss crop conditions in the Hanoi area. (HANOI MOI 25 Sep 84 p 1)

Văn Tao [VAWN TAOJ]

Head of the Institute of Historical Studies; his article "Liberation of the Capital City, Liberation of the Nation and Liberation of Mankind" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 84 p 3)

Lê Gia Tạng [LEE GIA TAWNG]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province; his article on trade union activities in his district appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 18 Oct 84 p 4)

Đuống Cự Tâm [ZUWOWNG CUWJ TAAMR], Major General

Deputy Commander, 7th Military region; on 1 Sep 84 he participated in memorial services for the war dead. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Sep 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Nhật Tân [NGUYEENX NHAATJ TAAN]

\*Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 28 Sep 84 he participated in the signing of a goods exchange protocol with Hungary. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 84 p 4)

Trần Tân [TRAANF TAANS]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 7 Oct 84 he attended an athletic event in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 84 p 1)

Huyền Đình Thảo [HUYNHF DINHF THAOR]

\*President of the Vietnam Association of the Blind; on 27 Sep 84 he attended the presentation by the GDR of materials to aid the blind. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Sep 84 p 4)

Huyền Công Thân [HUYNHG COONG THAAN]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Long An Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Long An Province; on 29 Aug 84 he participated in a conference in Long An Province on "Building the New Socialist Life." (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Sep 84 p 1)

Lê Sĩ Thiết [LEE SIX THIEETS]

\*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Tho Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Tho Xuan Advances the New Economic Structure" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Thịnh [NGUYEENX DUWCS THINHJ]

\*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Van Chan District, Hoang Lien Son Province; his observations on trade union activities in his district appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 18 Oct 84 p 4)

Ba Thuận [BA THUAANJ]

\*Director of the Marine Products Service, Dong Nai Province; he was mentioned in an article on marine products activities in his province. (TO QUOC Sep 84 p 15)

Hoàng Trung Thông [HAONGF TRUNG THOONG]

Head of the Institute of Literary Studies; on 25 Sep 84 he was designated a member of the Dang Thai Mai Funeral Committee. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 1)

Cà Lê Thuận [CA LEE THUAANF]

\*Head of the Culture Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 8 Sep 84 he participated in activities related to the Mid Autumn Festival. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 9 Sep 84 p 1)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 4 Oct 84 he participated in ceremonies marking the National Day of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 5 Oct 84 p 1)

Trình Văn Thù [TRINHJ VAWN THUW]

\*Deputy Head of the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department; on 18 Oct 84 he participated in a joint Vietnamese-Soviet conference on tropical atmospherics. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tín [NGUYEENX VAWN TINS], Doctor

Vice President of the Vietnam Red Cross Association; on 25 Sep 84 he attended a reception for a representative of the International Red Cross Association. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 4)

Lê Anh Trà [LEE ANH TRAF]

\*Head of the Culture Institute; on 29 Aug 84 he participated in a conference in Long An Province on "Building the New Socialist Life." (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Sep 84 p 4)

Lê Trang [LEE TRANG]

Deputy Director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; on 24 Sep 84 he attended a reception of the Thai Ambassador to the SRV. (NHAN DAN 25 Sep 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Triều [NGUYEENX DUWCS TRIEEUS]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his observations on trade union activities in his district appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 18 Oct 84 p 4)

Võ Thành Trình [VOX THANHIF TRINH], Father

\*Chairman of the Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics; his article "The Long Road We Have Followed With the Nation" appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIET NAM 2 Sep 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triều [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Minister of Agriculture; on 2 Oct 84 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of Phoumi Vongvichit, Lao Revolutionary People's Party Political Bureau Member. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 19-2 Sep 84 he participated in a seminar with a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 25 Sep 84 p 1)

Phạm Văn Trú [PHAMJ VAWN TRUCS], \*Lieutenant Colonel

His article "Registration and Management of Reserve Officers at the District Level" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Sep 84 p 3)

Dương Quang Trung [ZUWOWNG QUANG TRUNG], Doctor

Director of the Public Health Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 6 Sep 84 he attended a seminar on children's health. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 8 Sep 84 p 1)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Culture Department of the CPV Central Committee; his speech "Culture and the Revolution" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 84 p 2)

Vũ Quang Tuyền [VUX QUANG TUYEENS]

Deputy Head of the State Planning Commission; on 20 Oct 84 he attended the departure of the SRV delegation for the 30th meeting of CEMA. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 84 p 1)

Phạm Quý Tư [PHAMJ QUYS TUWW]

Head of the Hanoi Teachers College; on 25 Sep 84 he was designated a member of the Dang Thai Mai funeral committee. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tú [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; on 4 Oct 84 he participated in ceremonies marking the anniversary of the GDR National Day. (NHAN DAN 5 Oct 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Kim Văn [NGUYEENX KIM VAWN]

Chairman of the Peoples' Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; on 23 Sep 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Hanoi. (HANOI NOI 25 Sep 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Quang Xá [NGUYEENX QUANG XAS]

President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; on 25 Sep 84 he left Hanoi for a visit to Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Xiển [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party; on 11 Oct 84 he attended ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the monthly journal TO QUOC. (NHAN DAN 12 Oct 84 p 4)

Võ Trần Chí [VOX TRAAF CHIS]

Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 21 Aug 84 he attended a meeting to discuss application of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Aug 84 p 1)

Xuân Du [XUAAN ZU]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Lam Dong Province; on 9 Oct 84 he attended a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation. (HANOI MOI 10 Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Đình Đạm [TRAAF ZINH DAMJ]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; on 9 Oct 84 he attended a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation. (HANOI MOI 10 Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Đông [TRAAF DOONG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Minister of the Interior; recently he attended a public security emulation pledge campaign in Hai Duong City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Sep 84 p 1)

[Nguyễn] Dương Hán [NGUYEENX ZUWONG HANS], \*Major General

His article "Strive To Upgrade the Quality of Education in the Armed Forces School System" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Sep 84 p 42)

Phan Tiến Hình [PHAN TIEENS HINH]

\*Deputy Director of the Water Conservancy Planning and Management Institute, Ministry of Water Conservancy; his article on water conservancy tasks at the district level appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA Oct 84 p 7)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 21 Aug 84 he attended a meeting of civil proselytizing cadres to discuss the applications of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 25 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Huân [NGUYEENX VAWN HUAANS]

\*Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; \*Director of the Industry Service, Ho Chi Minh City: on 22 Aug 84 he attended a municipal industrial sector conference. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI 28 Aug 84 p 1)

Phạm Văn Hùng [PHAMJ VAWN HUNGF]

\*Member of the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee; \*Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee; on 16 Aug 84 he participated in a Ho Chi Minh City political conference. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Aug 84 p 1)

Phan Khắc Hy [PHAN KHAWCS HY], Major General

His article "Ensuring Proper Rations for the Fighting Man" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Sep 84 p 11)

Lê Xuân Kiện [LEE XUAAN KIEENJ], \*Major General

His article "The Armored Branch: 25 Years of Growth and Victory" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Sep 84 p 33)

Nguyễn Kiều [NGUYEENX KIEEU]

Head of the Mass Culture Department, Ministry of Culture; on 21 Aug 84 he attended a conference on developing culture at the grass roots level. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Sùng Lâm [NGUYEENX SUNGF LAMX], Major General

His article "Defeating the Chinese Artillery in the War of Destruction" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Sep 84 p 27)

Trần Ngọc Lưu [TRAANF NGOCJ LUWU]

\*Deputy Head of the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Culture: on 24 Aug 84 he spoke at a news conference concerning an upcoming Vietnam-Lao-Kampuchea Traditional Arts Festival. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 25 Aug 84 p 1)



Trưởng Đình Mậu [TRUOWNG DINHF MAAUJ], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1922 at Dong Xuan, Hanoi; Deputy Head of the Combat Training Department; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 27 Aug 84 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Aug 84 p 4)

Đàm Quang Ngần [DAMF QUANG NGAANF], \*Lieutenant Colonel

An officer of the S.12 Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Sep 84 p 2)

Lê Đình Nghiệp [LEE DINHF NGHIEPJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Nai Province; on 13 Aug 84 he attended a task reviewing conference on the Tri An hydroelectric project. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Aug 84 p 1)

Hoàng Kim Phúc [HOANGF KIM PHUCS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Cam Van Village, Cam Giang District, Hai Hung Province; Deputy Head of the Militia and Self-Defense Forces Department, VPA General Staff; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 30 Aug 84 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Aug 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phúc [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 9 Oct 84 he attended a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation. (HANOI MOI 10 Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Hải Phụng [TRAANF HAIR PHUNGJ], Major General

\*Deputy Commander, 7th Military Region; on 18 Aug 84 he participated in a soccer match against a team of the HCMC People's Committee. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Aug 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Sức [NGUYEENX VAWN SUWCS]

\*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Quang Xuong District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Quang Xuong Builds a Strong District Military Fortress" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Sep 84 p 59)

Phạm Bieu Tâm [PHAMJ BIEEUR TAAM], Professor

\*President of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association; on 18 Aug 84 he made a speech at a meeting organized by his association, with members of the HCMC CPV Committee and the Municipal People's Committee. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 19 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thanh [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH]

\*Member of the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee; \*Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee; on 21 Aug 84 she attended a meeting of civil proselytizing cadres to discuss application of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 25 Aug 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Trọng Thở [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THOW]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 9 Oct 84 he attended a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation. (HANOI MOI 10 Oct 84 p 1)

Lâm Than Tông [LAAM THAN TONGF]

\*Vice Minister of Builing; on 13 Aug 84 he was present at a task reviewing meeting on the Tri An hydroelectric project. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Tường Trăn [NGUYEENX TUWOWNGF TRAAN]

\*Vice Minister of Power; on 21 Aug 84 he attended a conference on the development of new power sources. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Aug 84 p 1)

Lê Văn Triết [LEE VAWN TRIETS]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Member of the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee; Vice Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee: on 22 Aug 84 attended a municipal industrial sector conference. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Aug 84 p 1)

Phan Tường [PHAN TUWOWNG]

Director of Tan Son Nhat Airport; recently he was on hand to greet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong on a visit of the airport. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Aug 84 p 1)

Buỉ Thanh Vân [BUIF THANH VAAN], Major General

Deputy Commander, 7th Military Region; \*Chief of Staff; on 18 Aug 84 he participated in a soccer match against a team from the HCMC People's Committee. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Aug 84 p 4)

Lê Thanh Vân [LEE THANH VAAN]

Director of the Public Security Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Initial Experiences in the Struggle Against the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Destruction in Ho Chi Minh City: appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Sep 84 p 2)

Hoàng Xuyên [HOANGF XUYEEN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Lai Chau Province; on 9 Oct 84 he attended a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of Hanoi's liberation. (HANOI MOI 10 Oct 84 p 1)

CSO: 4209/61

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